THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S PROTEST.

The Germans in Strasburg.

Appeal from Desolated France.

The Great Chinese Rebellion.

President Grant and the Senate.

A Serious Trouble Brewing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALIAN ROME.

Cardinal Antonelli's Protest Against the Invasion.

FROM THE VATICAN, Sept. 20, 1870.—Your Excellency is well acquainted with the fact of the violent seizure of the greater part of the States of the Church made in June, 1859, and in the September of the following year by the Government now installed at Florence. Equally matter of notoriety are the solemn reclamations and protests of the Holy See against that sacrilegious spoliation; reclamations and protests made either by allocutions pronounced in Consistory and published in due course, or else by notes addressed in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff by the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See.

The invading Government would assuredly not have failed to complete its sacrilegious spoliation if the French Government, well informed as to its ambitious projects, had not arrested them by taking under its protection the city of Rome and the territory still remaining by keeping a garrison there. But, as a consequence of certain compacts entered into between the French Government and that of Florence, compacts by which it was supposed that the conservation and tranquillity of the dominions yet left to the Holy See would be secured, the French troops were withdrawn. These conventions, however, were not respected, and in September, 1867, some irregular bodies of men, urged forward by secret impulses, threw themselves upon the Pontifical territory with the perverse design of surprising and occupying Rome. Then it was that the French troops returned, and, lending a strong-handed succor to our faithful soldiers, who had already fought successfully against the invasion, they achieved on the plain of Mentana the repression of the audacious invaders, and caused the complete failure of their iniquitous designs.

Subsequently, however, the French Government having withdrawn its troops on the occasion of the declaration of war against Prussia, did not neglect to remind the Government of Florence of the engagements which it had contracted by the convention specified above, and to obtain from that Government the most formal assurances on the subject. But the fortune of war having been unfavorable to France, the Government of Florence, taking advantage of those reverses to the prejudice of the agreement it had entered into, took the disloyal resolution to send an overpowering army to complete the spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See; although perfect tranquillity reigned throughout them in spite of very active instigations made from without, and in spite of the spontaneous and continual demonstration of fidelity, attachment and filial affection to the august person of the Holy Father that were made in all parts, and especially at Rome.

Before perpetrating this last act of terrible injustice, the Count Ponsa di San Martino was sent to Rome as the bearer of a letter written by King Victor Emanuel to the Holy Father. That letter stated that the Government at Florence not being able to restrain the ardor of the national aspiration nor the agitation of the "party of action," as it is called, found itself forced to occupy Rome and the territory yet remaining annexed to it. Your Excellency can easily imagine the profound grief and indignation which filled the heart of the Holy Father when this startling declaration was made to him. Nevertheless, unshaken in the fulfilment of his sacred duties, and fully trusting in Divine Providence, he resolutely rejected every proposal for accommodation, forasmuch as he is bound to preserve intact his sovereign power as it was transmitted to him by his predecessors.

In view of this fact, which has been brought to pass under the eyes of all Europe, and by which the most sacred principles of law and right, and especially those of the law of nations, are trampled under foot, His Holiness has commanded the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to remonstrate and protest loudly, and the undersigned does hereby, in the sacred name of His Holiness, remonstrate and protest against the unworthy and sacrilegious spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See, which has lately been brought to pass; and he at the same time declares the King and his Government to be responsible for all the mischiefs that have resulted or shall result to the Holy See, and to the subjects of the Pontifical power, from that violent and sacrilegious usurpation.

In conclusion, I have the command from his Holiness to declare, and the undersigned does hereby declare in the august name of his Holiness, that such usurpation is devoid of all effect, is null and invalid, and that it can never convey any prejudice to the indisputable and lawful rights of dominion and of possession whether of the Holy Father himself or of his successors in perpetuity; and although the exercise of those rights may be forcibly prevented and hindered, yet his Holiness both knows his rights, and intends to conserve them intact, and re-enter at the proper time into their actual possession.

In apprising your Excellency officially, by command of the Holy Father, of the deplorable event that has just taken place, and of the protests and remonstrances which necessarily follow it, in order that your Excellency may be enabled to bring the whole matter to the knowledge of your Government, the undersigned Cardinal Secretary cherishes the persuasion that your Government will be pleased to take into its earnest consideration the interests of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, now and henceforward placed in such circumstances that he is unable to exercise his spiritual authority with that full liberty and entire independence which are indispensable for it.

Having now carried into effect the commands of the Supreme Pontiff, it only remains that I subscribe myself, etc.

J. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

THE CRY FOR HELP.

An Appeal From Desolated Provinces of France.

The following appeal is signed by the leading civil officers of the provinces of France which have been overrun by the German armies, including the mayors of Briey, Roncourt, Jouaville, Batilly, Doncourt-les-Conflans, Saint-Marcel, Vionville, Rezonville, Verneville, Ars-sur-Moselle, Ancy-sur-Moselle, Dornot, and Corny-sur-Moselle, with the Municipal Councillors of Ste-Marie-aux-Chenes and Ste-Privat-la-Montagne, and the Cure de Gravelotte:—

To all neutral nations, and to all those among the belligerents who have not suffered from a hostile invasion in 1870: We, inhabitants of those parts of France which are occupied by the German armies, particularly the departments of the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Ardennes, ask assistance from you—not that assistance which will involve the loss of more lives; we ask for aid to preserve our existence, not only at this moment, but at the establishment of peace. Most generous sympathy has been shown towards the sick and wounded by those whom we address; kindly hands have brought healing balm to the direct victims of the terrible weapons of war; strong hearts have interposed to arrest the scythe of the Angel of Destruction. But other misfortunes, more remote, perhaps, but surely much greater, are still ignored.

The people of France depend for their subsistence upon grain cultivated by themselves, and upon cattle which they raise. In the sections of country which have been traversed by the French armies, there now remain none of the provisions which had been gathered in times of peace. Our houses, our barns, our stables are either burned down or pierced by cannon-balls. The fields have been trampled under the feet of numerous legions. We have no power to gather either the hay or the cereals of autumn. All our draft animals, our beef cattle, our cows, our sheep, our swine have been taken from us. All our farm-laborers are called to serve either as soldiers of France or as wagoners in the German armies. We are deprived of all means with which to prepare the soil for seed for the crop of next season. We have been robbed even of our agricultural implements and of our seed-grain. In many places the earth itself cannot be turned by the plow because a cursed and horrible seed has already been sown there—immense numbers of human corpses. We are at this moment face to face with the terrors of hunger; famine and pestilence, during the coming winter and spring, must certainly be the sad consequences of the war. The cries of children, asking their fathers for bread which they have not, already fill the air, while the tears of widows and orphans without shelter, falling upon the earth over which these misfortunes hover, prevent the blood-stains from drying.

You, our brothers of America, ought to know the desolation in the midst of which we are now living; you are rapidly rising from a similar misfortune. Your country is naturally rich; ours is naturally poor. Our resources sustain no comparison with yours. Our suffering, then, must be, though such a thing can hardly be expressed, more poignant than yours has been. You, our brothers of Great Britain, know the comfort and safety of a country where the "home of every man is a castle." You have not, during many centuries, suffered the ravages of an invasion. Picture to yourselves the destruction of *all* your means of sustaining life, and then refuse, if that be possible, to assist, and to assist without delay, your neighbors who are perishing! You, our brothers of the entire human race—without excepting even the victorious Germans, who, now that we are conquered, cannot desire our annihilation—we beg you all to come to our rescue.

A GREAT REBELLION.

The Troubles in Northwestern China—700,000 Men Engaged.

The war in Europe has been regarded as exceptional for the great armies engaged on either side, but a conflict now raging in Asia has quite as large armies in the field, though scarcely anything is heard of it in this part of the world. Reliable advices put the number of Shen-si rebels under Ma Ho Loong in the northwestern part of China at 459,000 men, who are opposed by 300,000 imperialist troops. A Pekin letter to the Hong Kong *Mail* says that the rebels are shut up in an island district formed by the splitting of the Yellow River in the extreme northwest of Shen-si, in Ning Asia-Fu. They are shut in on all except the Kansuh side, whence they procure ample supplies both for themselves and their animals, of which each man has two or three. Foreign arms they obtain from the western Mahomedan cities, but no cannon; they are very plucky, and will kill as long as they have a knife. The Imperialists are expecting a supply of foreign guns and shells to arrive in September; but they will have little effect, for though the rebel camp is within range the imperialist gunners will not be able to beat down the intrenchments. Li Hung-Chang has his headquarters at the capital of Shen-si, 250 miles from the rebels, at which safe distance he directs the operations of the imperialists. When a fight takes place Mu-Fu-Shan always reports another victory. The pack mules, with grain for the troops, take twenty-six days to march across Shen-si. My informant started with 300 mules, and had only 70 when he reached his destination, the rest having been killed and eaten to piece out life by the way. The mules always consume half their load of grain on the way. Supplies for the troops are drawn from Northern and Eastern Shen-si. Northern Shen-si is spoken of as depopulated. Solitary travellers are killed and eaten. The troops secure themselves from a similar fate by going in bands. Those of the inhabitants who have not been either killed or forced into the rebel or imperial hosts have fled for safety to the charcoal pits among the hills, whence they prowl about like wild beasts for subsistence. My informant expects that the rebels will hold their island position for two years yet, unless the foreign guns scare them out, which he does not expect. He says they have all the silver and gold of Kansuh and Shen-si with them, melted down into solid masses the size of water kongs.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Rumors of a Movement in the Senate Against President Grant.

A Washington despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives some particulars about a strong opposition to the administration that, it says, is expected to develop itself at the next session of Congress. President Grant, we are told, no longer acts, as in the first year of his term, upon his impulses and, according to his views of right, but is more sensitive as to the public opinion upon his actions; reading the newspapers and consulting prominent men more, to be guided in his course by them. It is added that it cannot be longer concealed, however, that General Grant is politically becoming the target of many unfriendly arrows, and he is becoming more anxious to please both the people and the politicians. It was for this he appointed Morton; it was for this that he removed Cox; and for this he will, ere many months, remove both Akerman and Robeson. The course of the opposition to the President is not fully understood, but it is expected to be confined more particularly to the Senate, though it is not likely that there will be any open rupture. Among those who are named as displeased with the President for various reasons are Senators Fenton, Osborn, Harris, McDonald, and Robertson. Sumner is set down as unfriendly on account of San Domingo, but more on account of Motley's recall; and for the latter reason Senator Wilson is called unfriendly. The imbroglio between Grant and Schurz is said to be assuming alarming proportions, while Senators Spencer, Ross, Sprague, Fowler, and others, for personal reasons, will always vote against the President's personal interest. The confirmation of the President's brother-in-law, Kramer, as Minister to Denmark, will be opposed, as well as the promotions of Admirals Porter and Rowan. The removal of Secretary Cox is assigned as one cause of dissatisfaction. The despatch concludes:—

"There are many Senators, such as Trumbull, Sumner, and Ballard, who will not go out of their way to vote for anything which the President is particularly interested in, but will be likely to do the reverse. As for Mr. Sumner personally, he will accept the gage of battle thrown down to him, and will take open ground that the Executive, in attempting to punish Senators for exercising their privilege in voting against treaties and appropriations, is assuming the same attitude towards Congress as that presumed on by Andrew Johnson. The shrewd politicians, such as Morton, Cameron, Chandler, Williams, and Sherman may prevent a serious difference between the Senate and the President, but at the present time the political horizon as seen from the capital is very cloudy."

—An unfortunate husband, who had been absent for several years, *a la* "Enoch Arden," recently returned to Pittsburg, Pa., to find his wife married to another, and the children he had left behind him now grown to be men and women.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Red Republicans Rampant.

A Second Republic Proclaimed

The Capitulation of Metz

Terms of the Surrender.

A Serious Plot Frustrated.

King Victor and the Pope

Their Perfect Reconciliation

FROM EUROPE.

A Plot at Metz Frustrated.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—There have been no disturbances at Metz since the capitulation. The reports of the refusal of the garrison and town to surrender had their origin in a plot, by the citizens and those soldiers who were not satisfied with the turn of affairs, to seize the arms at the arsenal, and make a forcible resistance to the entry of the Prussians. The consummation of the design was prevented by the Imperial Guard.

General Manteuffel is to command the first Prussian army.

Supply of Meat in Paris.

It is claimed by the Germans that the supply of meat in Paris is insufficient to meet the actual necessities of those within the walls for another fortnight.

Prisoners in French Hands.

The French have only 2100 prisoners in their hands.

M. Thiers and King William.

At noon on Tuesday, the 1st inst., M. Thiers was admitted to an audience with the King of Prussia. The conference lasted three hours.

A Military Council

was held at Versailles on Wednesday morning, in which Count Bismarck participated. In the afternoon M. Thiers was closeted with Bismarck for a long time.

The Second Prussian Army Corps

remains at Metz and before Thionville.

The Captured French.

General Kummer's corps will escort the captured French to Germany and will remain there for guard duty.

The Army of Metz.

The greater portion of the army of Metz, under Prince Frederick Charles, will operate in the centre of France.

Bismarck and Granville.

Count Bismarck, in replying to Earl Granville's offers of mediation through Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister at London, says that there will be no obstacle offered by him to the French elections for members of the Legislative Assembly, but the consent of the French Provisional Government to the holding of such election is wanting. He fears that Paris, misinterpreting England's motive in offering to mediate, is thereby encouraged to prolong her resistance, and declares that Prussia is willing to receive and earnestly consider any proposition from France which seems to carry with it a genuine desire for peace.

A Northern Movement.

The Prussians have commenced a movement northward from Soissons. A body of horse are reported at Hirsen, in the department of the Aisne.

Fresh Revolution.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Advices from Tours state that the Red Republicans at Marseilles are again rampant and revolutionary. A proclamation just issued by the leaders announces the establishment of a new republic, embracing the cities and territory of sixteen departments to the southward.

The Feeling in the French Provinces.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—The Provisional Government has received reassuring advices from the southern and western provinces of France. The people are unanimous for a continuance of the war until peace is possible on some other basis than the cession of French territory. The journals of Tours ask for official proofs of Bazaine's treasonable intentions.

Another Armistice Proposed.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is reported that Thiers has proposed at Versailles an armistice on a basis suggested by the British ministry, and that the proposition will be, if it has not been already, accepted by Prussia.

Thiers expresses great satisfaction with the course pursued by England.

The last English and American families which will be permitted to leave Paris take their departure this morning. At the last advices

Mr. Washburne

was preparing to come out. The courage and address of the

American Ambulance Corps

are the subject of especial praise.

Bazaine's Treachery.

It is asserted that food and material sufficient to have supplied Bazaine's forces for four months have been found in Metz. King William has issued

A Royal Order

the congratulating his army on their successes.

Relief Meeting in England.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 3.—A large meeting has been held here for the purpose of soliciting relief for the suffering people and soldiery of France. The subscriptions thus far have been munificent.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—One hundred and eighty out of three hundred and forty Deputies in the Cortes are said to favor the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne.

Rumors are current here of disturbances and fighting on the frontier near Persignan.

Capitulation of Metz—Terms of the Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—[Special to the N. Y. *Herald*.]—The following are the terms of the treaty of capitulation of Metz which was signed on the 27th of October at Fescati, by Generals Jarras and Steible on behalf of the French and German commanders-in-chief:—

First. The French army under command of Marshal Bazaine are declared prisoners of war.

Second. The fortress and town of Metz, with the forts and munitions of war, provisions, and everything else found in the place, which may be the property of the State of France, shall be given up to the German army, and delivered in the condition in which it was found the first day of the capitulation.

Third. On the Saturday next following, at midday, the forts of St. Quentin, Plappeville, and the remaining forts and Port Moselles hall be surrendered to the German troops.

Fourth. At the hour of 10 o'clock the same day Prussian officers of the artillery and engineer corps shall be admitted into all the forts in order that they may take possession of and occupy the magazines and draw all charges from the mines.

Fifth. The French arms, all army material, flags, eagles, cannons, mitrailleuses, fourgon and ammunition and artillery equipages left at Metz and in the forts under military commission of France, to be given immediately to the German commissioners.

Sixth. The French troops in Metz, after surrender, to be conducted, without arms, by regiments or regimental corps, in military order to some fixed place, to be indicated by the Prussians.

Seventh. The French officers in command of the men, after their arrival at this fixed place, to be at liberty to return to the intrenched camps or to Metz on giving their word of honor not to quit either place without an order of permission from the German commandant.

Eighth. The troops after surrender to be marched to bivouac, the French soldiers retaining their personal effects, cooking utensils and so forth.

Ninth. All the French Generals and other officers, with military employes who rank as commissioned officers, and who engage by written promise not to bear arms against Germany and not to agitate against Prussian arrests during the war, not to be made prisoners of war, but be permitted to retain their arms and to have their personal property in recognition of the courage displayed by them during the campaign.

Tenth. The French military surgeons will remain in the fortress to take charge of the wounded. They will be treated according to the rules of the Convention of Geneva and considered as being attached to the hospitals of Prussia.

Eleventh. All questions of detail, such as concern the commercial rights of the town of Metz and the interests and rights of civilians and non-combatants, will be considered and treated subsequently in an appendix to the military paper of capitulation.

Twelfth. Any clause, sentence, or word used in the present draft of arrangement the reading of which may present a doubt as to its exact meaning, shall be interpreted hereafter in favor of tee people of France.

The Italian Question—The King and Pope Reconciled.

ROME, Nov. 2.—[Special to N. Y. *Herald*.]—The following are the conditions which were announced by the Italian Government to the Pope and the people of Rome on the occasion of his Majesty King Victor Emanuel taking possession of the Holy City by his commanders. The manifesto reads thus:—

In the first place, all political and lay authority of the Pope and Holy See in Italy is abolished, and will remain so.

Secondly. The Pope will be entirely and completely free in the exercise of the ecclesiastical rights which he now possesses as supreme head of Roman Catholicism and the Church.

Thirdly. His Holiness the Pope will continue to enjoy all the honors and liberties which constitute the prerogatives of a sovereign prince. He will dispose and provide for his court as he has hitherto done to the present time.

Fourthly. A territorial immunity will be accorded to the Holy See, so that, being free and independent in this respect, it may, both at home and abroad, take care of the interests of religion and exercise the authority of the Church.

Fifthly. All Italian and foreign prelates, cardinals, archbishops, bishops, the members of the spiritual associations and ecclesiastical orders will enjoy an entire immunity from civil interference at the place of residence of the Supreme Head of the Church, whether they be summoned by the Pope to attend a council of the Church or for any other religious purpose.

Sixthly. The Holy See will be enabled and permitted to communicate freely and independently, both at home and abroad, with all foreign powers and the clergy all over the world.

Seventhly. Special postal and telegraph services will be placed by the Italian Government wholly at the disposal of the Holy See.

Eighthly. The representatives of foreign powers at the Court of the Holy See will enjoy the most complete liberty, as they do at other sovereign courts.

Ninthly. Papal legates and envoys will be treated just as are the ambassadors of foreign sovereigns at the Italian Court.

Tenthly. The Pope and the Church shall enjoy an unlimited and unrestricted liberty of publication of the place of residence of the Holy See, as likewise of all personal, domiciliary and conciliary determinations, in order to avoid any conflict between the State and Church in future.

Eleventhly. His Holiness the Pope shall enjoy full liberty to travel, at all times and in all seasons, in and out of the country. Italy will regard him in this respect as a foreign lay sovereign, and he shall be treated and honored as such throughout the entire territory of the kingdom.

Twelfthly. The royal appanage of his Holiness, as well as of the members of his Court, shall be furnished by the kingdom of Italy, which will also assume the responsibility of the debts which have been hitherto contracted in the Pontifical States.

Thirteenthly. To assure the tranquillity of the Catholic world and of the other sovereign Powers, Italy is disposed to guarantee the liberties of the Church and the independence of the Pope, sanctioning them by international treaty.

By these concessions, adds the royal State document, "the Italian government seeks to prove to Europe that Italy respects the sovereignty of the Pope in conformity with the principle of a free State."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 3—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89⅜; of 1865, old, 88⅜; of 1867, 90⅜; 10-40s, 87⅜. Stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 110⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 29⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands, 9½@9⅝d.; Orleans, 9⅝@9¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Western Flour, 23s. 3d.

LONDON, Nov. 3—11·30 A. M.—Sugar firmer both on the spot and afloat.

FROM THE WEST.

The Gallagher-Allen Prize-Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Allen, Gallagher, and a party of roughs interested in the stakes of the fight which was to have taken place on Tuesday next, met yesterday and agreed that the fight should come off on next Tuesday somewhere in the State of Kansas, the stakes to remain the same as before. It is probable that the principals and seconds and a few friends will go to Kansas in a quiet way and terminate the affair there.

Swindling an Insurance Company.

Milo H. Dinsmore and D. C. Freeman, of this city, who were arrested on a charge of swindling the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago, have been bailed in $3000 each to appear for examination on November 7.

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

The Merchants' Exchange voted on Tuesday and yesterday, over 3 to 1, to move from the present Exchange building and obtain a more eligible locality. The steamboatmen held a meeting yesterday to consider measures for procuring a reduction of wharfage rates, and a committee was appointed to draft a petition to the City Councils.

Ex-Secretary Cox—The Cincinnati Fire—The Bridge Case.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Ex-Secretary Cox arrived at his home at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The loss by the fire on Tuesday night is estimated at $25,000. Merrill & Co.'s loss is $6000—insured. Neltret & Co. were insured for $500.

The free religious discussion is continued.

The joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Common Council, appointed to examine the bridge, report that the channel span is not directly over the channel, and that the width of the draw is not sufficient for the safe passage of vessels.

—The citizens of Galveston, Texas, who have been compelled to remain at New Orleans in consequence of the stringent quarantine regulations at the former city, held a meeting on the 22d instant, and agreed that there was no further need for keeping them in exile.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The Marriage of the Princess Louise.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M. P. for Oxford, in addressing the electors there, spoke of the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. He said.—"It so happens that the young nobleman who is fortunate enough to have secured the affections of the Princess is a great personal friend, and, indeed, a relation of my own. I happened to be staying at the house of his parents at the time the announcement of the fact—though then a secret—was first made. I happen, consequently, to know that it is a marriage of the purest affection; and I am sure that a matter so interesting, both in its political and its historical import. ance, is one which will secure the hearty sympathy and approval of the English people. That a daughter of the Royal family should be bestowed upon a subject of the Crown is an event which I believe has not happened in the history of England for 200 years. I do not believe there is any man in England who will regret that the Crown should be guided by a wise policy, and thus have brought itself into a more close and immediate relation with the people of this country." The *Observer* says:—"It is expected that Parliament will be asked to present the Princess Louise, on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, with the same dowry as that granted to the Princess Helena on her marriage to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, namely, £30,000, and an annuity of £6000. Although no precise date has yet been announced for the marriage, it is understood that the nuptials will probably take place about the first week in February. The interesting ceremony will most likely be celebrated at Windsor Castle."

TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

A German Kills Himself While in Bed with his Wife.

At about 1 o'clock this morning Herman Schenlen, a German cigar-maker, 43 years of age, residing with his wife Amelia, and his son Frederick, the latter aged twelve years, on the first floor of the tenement house No. 187 Chrystie street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth while in bed with his wife. Schenlen was reputed to be in good circumstances, and bore an excellent character in the neighborhood as an industrious and sober man. Yesterday morning he had a slight quarrel with his wife in regard to some money matters, but the difference was settled amicably during the day, and in the evening he retired to rest as usual with his wife, the boy sleeping in an adjoining room. At about one o'clock Mrs. Schenlen was awakened by the report of a pistol close to her head, resting on the pillow beside her husband, and felt a warm stream striking her face. The frightened woman sprang from her bed, and lighting a lamp, a most horrible sight was revealed to her gaze. Her husband was lying dead on the bed with a portion of his skull blown entirely away and the pillow covered with blood and brains. A single-barrelled pistol was grasped in his right hand, which was elevated at a right angle to his face and the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth. Death must have been almost instantaneous. No other cause but the disagreement with his wife can be assigned for the suicide.—*N. Y. World to day.*

OBITUARY.

John Stanton ("Corry O'Lanus").

Yesterday morning, at his residence in Brooklyn, died genial John Stanton, the "Corry O'Lanus" of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. His death was not unexpected, and he passed quietly and easily away, like a tired man gliding from the toil of the day into sweet slumber and happy dreams.

John Stanton was born in London November 4, 1832. At the age of fifteen he came to the United States, and after engaging in various associations in New Jersey became a workman in a fireworks factory in Williamsburg. From this new field of labor he was, so to speak, blown into literature, perhaps the only instance of the kind on record. In 1852 a terrible explosion occurred in the building, by which two lives were lost. Stanton, although much frightened, was unharmed, and lost no time in rushing to the office of the Williamsburg *Times* with a full report of the disaster. This was his first essay as a reporter, but so well pleased was the editor of the paper with the young tyro's work that he at once engaged him as one of his staff.

Three years later he became an *attache* of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and held his position on that journal until his death, with the exception of about two years, during which time he was identified with the Brooklyn *News*. He contributed frequently also to the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Sunday Mercury*, and other New York papers.

He first wrote as "Corry O'Lanus," in February, 1864, for the *Sunday Mercury*. Shortly afterwards, however, he gave his whole time and attention to the *Eagle*, and from that day almost up to the date of his death the newsboys at the Fulton Ferry were wont every Saturday to announce to the public the "Full Account of Corry O'Lanus," much to their ultimate profit.

A few months ago Mr. Stanton's health began to give way, and the proprietors of the *Eagle* generously offered him a furlough. He went to Florida, whence he sent his usual weekly letter, until becoming convinced that his life was fast ebbing away, he returned home to die.

He leaves a wife and several children and a large circle of devoted friends to mourn his loss.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Nov. 3, 1870.

The local money market continues quiet but very steady at 5½@6½ per cent. on call and at 7@10 per cent. on choice mercantile paper. The bulk of the business to-day, as for several days past, is connected with the operations at the Stock Board, which continue quite lively and give occasion to a considerable shifting of loans. The local mercantile demand is very moderate, though full employment is given to all the funds at the disposal of the banks.

Gold is still quiet, with a further tendency downward. Sales up to noon ranged entirely between 110⅝ and 110¾, opening and closing at the lower figure.

In Government loans little is doing, but no change of prices is noticed worth recording.

The stock market was very active, and prices show a further advance. City 6s, new, sold at 102⅝ and do. old at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was in demand and stronger; heavy sales at 50⅝. Lehigh Valley attracted attention and sold up to 59. Oil Creek and Allegheny was steady, with sales at 45. 58⅛ was bid for Pennsylvania and 38⅛ for Catawissa preferred.

In canal shares there was some activity in Lehigh, which sold at 32⅛.

In bank stocks we notice sales of Commonwealth at 56.

Among the miscellaneous shares there were sales of Pennsylvania Life and Annuity at 190 and Academy of Music at 100.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3d se...108⅛	35 sh Pa An Co....190
$1600 City 6s, N..ls.	100 sh Read...b5&i.50·56
2days....102⅞	100 do 2d. 50⅝
$800 do.... ..ls.102⅞	1000 do ......ls. 50⅝
$10000 Am Gold.....110⅝	100 do ..s5&in. 50⅝
$7000 O C & A 7s.ls. 77¾	100 do.s5wn&i. 50⅝
$500 N Penna 7s... 90⅛	700 do .. ..ls.50·69
$2000 C & Am 6s, 83 92⅛	200 do..s60wn. 50⅝
$9000 do......... 92¾	2500 do.. ....ls. 50⅝
$1600 do.sm bds. 92⅛	40 do........ 50⅝
$5000 City 6s, Old...101¾	26 sh Leh V R.... 58⅛
$8000 W Jersey R 7s 95⅝	100 do........ 58¾
$8000 Sc N 6s '82.ls. 73⅛	45 sh O C & A R... 45
$700 Leh R ln..... 88	300 sh Leh N.b5.ls. 32⅛
119 sh Com'h Pk.b60	300 do........ 32⅛
lots.... 56	5 sh Acad Mus....100
2 sh Minehill R.. 52	

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M............110⅝	11·46 A. M..........110⅝
10·05 " 110⅝	11·48 " 110⅝
10·39 " 110⅝	11·49 " 110⅝
10·43 " 110⅝	11·52 " 110⅝
11·45 " 110⅝	12·10 P. M..........110⅝

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 108⅞@109⅛; do. 1864, 107⅝@108; do. 1865, 107⅝@108; do., July, 1865, 110@110⅛; do., July, 1867, 110@110⅛; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅝@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 110⅝@110¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3.—The Flour market is steady, but the aggregate business is light, the home trade being temporarily supplied. The sales foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at 5·70@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·62½; Illinois and Michigan do. do. at $6·20; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The tone of the Wheat market is firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of 5500 bushels Indiana red at $1·28@1·40; some poor Pennsylvania at $1·10; some amber at $1·42@1·45; and 400 bushels choice Indiana white at $1·52. Rye is firm, with sales of 400 bushels choice Western at 95c., and 400 bushels Jersey afloat at 90c. Corn is quiet, and prices of mixed Western favor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels at 79@82c. for yellow, and 75@76c. for Western mixed. Oats are in limited request at a decline of 1c. Sales of 2100 bushels dark Western at 51@52c. 10,800 bushels Western Barley sold on private terms. Cloverseed is in fair demand, and 300 bushels sold at $6·50@6·75. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing.

Whisky is 1c. lower. Sales of 200 barrels Western wood and iron-bound at 87@88c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"On 'Change to-day cotton was active and strong. The advance in price was not fully sustained, however, and a partial reaction ensued toward the close. Breadstuffs were in superabundant supply and the market heavy and lower.

"The foreign exchange market gave way under a freer supply of commercial bills, drawn principally against exports of cotton and Five-twenties—the quotations of the latter in London allowing a small profit on their shipment—and the leading bankers reduced their nominal rates to 109⅜ for sight sterling and 109⅛ for sixty day bills, the actual business being at a slight concession from these rates. The statistics of the exports from New York for the past ten months show an increase of 100,000 bales of cotton, 320,000 barrels of flour, and 12,500,000 gallons of petroleum as compared with the corresponding period of 1869. The only important decrease was in wheat, of which 1,200,000 less bushels were exported.

"The offer of the Government to sell gold elicited bids for $5,025,000 at prices ranging from 110·41@111·69. The amount advertised to be sold was $1,000,000, but bids were accepted for $1,755,000, and the latter amount awarded, the excess being the coin interest on the bonds bought by the Government since July last. The award was made at 111·09@111·45.

"The gold market had been weak in the forenoon, the price ranging from 111 to 111⅛, with a few sales at 111⅛. The extra sale of gold very naturally produced further weakness, and the price fell off to 110⅞, the downward turn being assisted by an advance of five-twenties in London to 89⅞ for the issues of 1862. At the close the market was firmer and reacted to 111, at which price the latest sales took place. The gold loan market was easier and transactions late in the day were generally at flat or without interest to borrower or lender.

"The rate on call during most of the day ranged from five to six per cent for loans on stocks and from four to five for loans on Government collaterals. Towards the close of banking hours there was a brief but active demand at six per cent., and in several instances the borrowers paid seven per cent. Discounts were unchanged.

"The Government list was quiet except for the 67s and 10-40s, which moved in opposite directions, the former declining and the latter advancing. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury permitting an equal issue of circulation on the 5-20s and 10-40s has started the national banks to withdrawing their 5-20s on deposit at Washington (which consist in great part of 67s), and substituting the 10-40s, the exchange permitting them to realize the difference in the market prices of the two issues. The market closed quiet."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......NOVEMBER 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........66 | 11 A. M.......63 | 2 P. M.......65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Phillips, New York, do.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. brig Stjorn, Hansen, Belfast, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Torrid Zone, Kirkham, Demarara, John Mason & Co.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Port Spain, Knight & Sons.
Schr American Eagle, McFarland, Danversport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Providence, do.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Provincet'n, do.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burrows, Pawtucket, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark John E. Chase, Davis, 40 hours from Bristol, Eng., with old rails to Naylor & Co.—vessel to Workman & Co.

Bark A. W. Singleton, Messenger, 37 days from Glasgow, with iron, etc., to order.

Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, 4 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co.

Schr Jennie E. Willey, Willey, 9 days fm Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Banner, Tunnell, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, from Middletown, Conn.

Schr William M. Wilson, Brown, from Boston.
Schr M. C. Hart, Rowley, do.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, do.
Schr A. L. Dow, Young, do.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, do.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Young, do.
Schr A. Young, Young, do.
Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, do.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, do.
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, fm Providence.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, do.
Schr J. B. Clark, Clark, from Somerset.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Br. bark Rhea Sylvia, at this port last evening from Baltimore, is consigned to B. Crawley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 3.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harry and Carrie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Wm. M. Lloyd, Edward Lippincott, and Eleven Brothers, with lumber, for New York.

Martha Agnes, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.

Mahanoy, with lumber to Gaskill & Son.

M. E. Strine, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Yankee Spy, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Linnie & Emily, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston; and Regulator, Brooks, and Mary Sanford, Chadwick, from Wilmington, N. C.; and Fanita Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Black Duck and Arctic, for Philadelphia, at Arecibo, P. R., 14 days since.

Schr New Zealand, Low, hence for Portsmouth, at New York yesterday.

Schrs M. E. Henderson, Price; John Slosson, Johnson; Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman; and Jacob C. Thompson, Crawley, from Boston; Richard Law, York, from Providence; Jos. M. Fitzpatrick, King, and Mary B. Coyne, McIntyre, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; Robin Hood, Adams, from Portland, Conn., for Trenton; and M. A. Carlisle, Northrup, hence for Somerset, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH PHILADELPHIA?

From the N. Y. Insurance Times.

This question seems to be uppermost in the minds and on the tongues of the mourners as they go about our streets. In ordinary times the City of Brotherly Love was bad enough for agency companies and such others as now and then "took a flyer" or two on choice risks there, mostly specials, of course. The last half year has been red with losses there, and Chicago and Elmira will have to look well to their laurels or Philadelphia will bear them off and be recognized as the champion city of the Union for fires, and destructive ones too. Already quite a number of companies have withdrawn their agencies, and some twenty-five more, it is said by one of their city papers, will do so at the end of the present year. Companies that had a fair balance of profit a year and a half ago are now very far on the other side of the ledger. What can the matter be with our sister city? We have heard it hinted that there was more than one screw loose in the present fire department. If so there is no safety for underwriters or citizens, and the city authorities cannot awake too soon to a realization of the fact. Something must be done or insurance companies will cease to assume risks in a city which is fast becoming like the cities of the plain in ancient days. The truth is, Philadelphia must have an efficient paid fire department and fire patrol before underwriting can be carried on profitably or the citizens enjoy that protection which the law should afford in so prosperous and wealthy a city. We have had our days of trial here, and have happily passed them, we trust, and we have no hesitancy in saying that Philadelphia will find no security and peace until she is completely redeemed from her present system of protection, and the dangerous members of which it is composed. She has already been too long disgraced by her present department and the brutal fights of its members. For more than twenty years the evil has been growing upon her, until underwriters and citizens have more to fear from those who should be their defenders than from the fiery element itself. We say this much not from any unkind feeling to the city or towards the underwriters, who have done all they could to remedy the evil, but it is time not only the city but the country should cease to be disgraced by such scenes as we have witnessed within the last two years. Self-interest and a due regard for city reputation demand a change, and if they are to retain their fair name and credit the citizens must move at once and with determination in favor of a well-organized paid fire department.

RADICAL BLUNDERS IN NEW YORK POLITICS.

From the N. Y. World.

The prostrate condition of the Republican party in this State must be a puzzle to Republicans in other parts of the country, who, although their strength is declining, maintain the efficiency of their political organization. But in New York, both city and State, the party is broken by intestine feuds, and will be beaten in this election by at least a hundred thousand majority. It is like an army which has degenerated into a mob by loss of discipline.

The Radical party in this State has been brought into this condition by a series of obvious blunders, some of them committed by General Grant, others by the local politicians. Grant began muddling New York politics from his jealousy of Fenton, whom he suspected of aspiring to the Presidency. After the withdrawal of Thurlow Weed, Fenton exhibited more address in managing and manipulating the party than any other politician in the State. Without any high or commanding qualities, he is cunning, active, dexterous, and has more skill as a political intriguer than any other of Mr. Weed's successors.

He caused himself to be twice elected Governor, and then United States Senator; and was generally recognized as the leader of the Republican party of New York. Fenton's ascendancy troubled two men—Conkling and Grant. Conkling could not bear to be eclipsed by a man whose talents in debate he despised, and he undertook to supplant his rival by whispering in General Grant's ear that Fenton was aiming to be his successor. If Fenton was permitted to control the Republican party in New York, he could send a delegation favorable to his claims to the National Convention in 1872, and might prove a formidable competitor for the Presidential nomination. Conkling having aroused Grant's jealousy, and caused it to run in the same channel as his own, the joint efforts of both were directed to the overthrow and humiliation of Fenton. The first step was the appointment of Murphy as Collector, and the decapitation of Fenton's friends. The next step was the bribing of delegates at the Saratoga Convention, depriving Fenton of the fruits of his activity in working the party caucuses. By these means Conkling and Grant won a barren triumph. They gained control of the organization, but lost their hold upon the party. They gave Fenton and his friends the strongest motives for wishing its defeat in this election; and the effect of their suppressed hostility is manifest in the spirit of discord which pervades the party throughout the State. Grant and Conkling made a great blunder in beginning their war on Fenton so soon. If they had left him undisturbed until after this election, he would have kept the party united; and although it would have been beaten in any event, the disaster could not have been charged upon the bad management of General Grant. But Fenton's friends will now be able to say, after the election returns are in, that the party was ruined by the gross incompetence of its new leaders. Their premature attack on Fenton will aid him in regaining his ascendancy. Instead of destroying confidence in him, they will have destroyed all confidence in themselves; and by a natural reaction the party will rate him higher after witnessing the disastrous effect of repudiating his leadership. By precipitating the quarrel too soon they have ruined the party in this State, without in the long run weakening Fenton's influence over it.

Another egregious blunder was the attempt to weaken the Democracy in this city by the new election laws. If Grant had possessed any political sagacity, he would not have attempted to put them in operation after they were passed. It depended on his discretion whether those laws were executed or not. He was no more bound to send an army here than to send one to Boston or Chicago. His doing so is less an act of tyranny than an act of folly. The effect is to incense and exasperate all Democrats and every citizen who has any State pride, and this indignant feeling will bring out a larger Democratic vote than ever polled in this city before. The Federal election laws will therefore increase the Democratic majority which they were intended to reduce. Their passage and enforcement are a self-defeating blunder.

Another capital blunder of the radicals was perpetrated in their selection of candidates. There is not a strong man on their ticket. Woodford has been fatally damaged by his puerile speeches and the disclosures about his connection with the slaver Augusta, and the Republican candidate for Comptroller voted for the "infamous Erie bill." The Republicans of the State have been taught by their newspapers to regard the so-called Erie bill as a flagrant iniquity, and they will not be eager to vote for a man who aided its passage. But the great weakness of the ticket consists in the fact that it is made up of men of no political standing in their own party, and who possess no political strength except what results from their nomination. The blunders here enumerated have brought the Republican party of the State to the verge of dissolution.

WAR BY PROCLAMATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The latest manifesto of M. Gambetta is a very suggestive document; and this as much on account of what it leaves unsaid as for what it contains. Its confessions gauge the weakness of France, and the remedy it offers for her misfortunes show too clearly how fatal they have been. "You are now rid of unworthy chiefs," says the Minister of the Interior to those rather undefined entities, "the armies of France." Where the successors of the deposed Generals are to come from M. Gambetta does not attempt to explain. The somewhat unsatisfactory phrase of "proper guidance" is all the indication we have of the extent of the military talent at the command of the Provisional Government. Accompanied as the present document is by a despatch announcing the resignation of General Bourbaki, the only leader of first-class ability left outside of Paris, the vague expression of confidence bodes little good to France. Nor can much comfort be gleaned from the very emphatic statement that "the time of treachery and weakness is past." Were M. Gambetta perfectly certain of that fact, he would probably not be at the trouble to state it, nor would he, as on previous occasions, take such infinite pains to lash the patriotism of his countrymen into fury by a slightly apocryphal suggestion like that of "families outraged." If Frenchmen are to fight at all, they have compelling cause enough without being stimulated by the device of investing Germans with the attributes of Turcos.

It is impossible to note the neatly-turned sentences of this document, and the little bit of speacial pleading for the republic with which it closes, without a certain mournful consciousness of how impotent such an appeal, under present circumstances, is likely to be. The sentiments are in the main unexceptionable, and the mode of their expression does credit to the eloquent eulogist of Baudin and the irreconcilable assailant of the Empire. But France wants deeds—not words; Generals—not pamphleteers; arms—not sentiment. Without the latter she could make shift to live for a while; with the former much might yet be retrieved. Unfortunately, it is the most vital requirements that are absent, and the superfluous that are to be had in abundance. And thus it comes that the demoralization which made the garrison of Metz in the later sorties fly like an unarmed rabble before the first onset of the Prussians, is but a type of the paralysis of united effort that seems to have overtaken France. On paper there are upwards of sixty Departments that are still free from the exactions of the invader; in fact, his influence seems to pervade every corner of France, and to have half conquered a panic-stricken populace before his appearance completes the task. That France may cherish for many years the hope of exacting a terrible revenge for her great humiliation, no one can doubt. That she cannot do it now is equally obvious; and, harsh as the sentence may be, it becomes daily more plain that there is but one resource left to her—to make the best terms she can with the conquerer.

NUTTING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Perhaps, after all, her Aherns and Haggertys are not the representative men of Philadelphia, and she has other claims to be known as the City of Brotherly Love apart from the alluring blandishments of her police, with their billies, to win votes for the Democratic ticket, or the pleasant, though eccentric, amenities by which her thieves and Return Judges lately settled the election. Now and then the genial charity and refinement of the old Quaker element make themselves felt through the strata of cut-throats and petty ward politicians that have the rule at present in the city of Penn. A touching little incident occurred the other day in proof of this. Some good Brother Cheeryble among her school directors conceived the idea a year ago of an annual nutting party, by which the children of the public and charitable schools would be taken out and turned loose into all the solitary places near the city for one day in the year, to find themselves free from the streets and alleys, from human trade and human trickery, and face to face with nature. One day last week the idea was carried into effect. Old mother nature, it seems, kept one of her kindest smiles in the damp days for the little ones; the sun was warm, the air bracing, and a yellow October haze turned the road-dust into sifted gold, and every stubbly hill-top into the delectable mountains. Upwards of seventy thousand children made a happy day of it.

This school holiday seems an ordinary affair even to the Philadelphia press, but we find it more suggestive and worthy of note than the most horrible of the recent murders and adulteries. A day in the woods for 70,000 children, half of whom, most likely, never had gathered an acorn or climbed for a shellbark before! To the big people, the teachers, and even old Brother Cheeryble himself, it was no doubt only a ride in the cars at half-fare, anxiety, noise, damp grass, to be followed by a night of aching heads and legs. But to the children it was something which in after years would appear a big, bright slice of their childhood. It was a new song in the dusky market-place, with a far-off echo of heaven in it which they would learn by heart, and we fancy will never forget. Even Crœsus must pay a sum that gripes him for a picture by the old masters; but every ragged urchin took home with him from that nutting frolic a landscape of red-tinted trees and glancing rivers which Rembrandt nor Turner could paint; a picture at whose coloring no critic should ever fling his vapidities; its greens and umber would only deepen and soften into rarer truth with time.

The Philadelphians have hit upon a great and beautiful idea here, wider in application than they dreamed. The truth is that the German practice in education is in this respect, as in many others, far in advance of our own. From the Kindergartens, where the children are taught as much by means of plants and flowers as any other mode, to the very highest culture of the Universities, the pupil there is as systematically exposed to the spontaneous ever-waiting teaching of nature as to the more artificial training of books. There are no educators so ennobling, so liberalizing, as the hills and the sea. Contact with God's world, outside of a town, is as necessary for the full development of the soul of a boy as fresh air is for his body.

There is perhaps not one of us who cannot testify to this out of his own experience; not one of us who cannot go back to some farm, some old cherry tree, or perhaps only to some rare odd day of gunning or fishing which holds a tighter grip on our memory, and has spurred deeper into our life than did any incessant dinging of Euclid or Homer. The English and American theory of education is to put both brain and soul of a child into a perpetual training. They are crammed, purged, amputated—a faculty cut off there, a faculty added here. Of the higher education, the simple exposure of the growing, incomplete nature to healthful atmospheres, to music, art, to the out-door influences, where it will without effort develop in strength, breadth, gentle temper, and a capacity for happiness, we know almost nothing.

We wish our neighbor's pleasant holiday could be a frequent rule in our schools, and not an occasional chance. In the meantime, we thank them for it heartily, and almost forgive them for it their McMullins and Haggertys.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The rumor of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia, destined, if true, to be known as the Wiesbaden treaty, has lent a new and somewhat lively interest to the European situation. The burden of the rumored treaty is to the effect that Russia was consulted before the war was commenced, and that while Russia bound herself to hold off for a reasonable length of time during the continuance of the war, she was bound, in the event of Prussian defeat, to step forth and forbid Prussian, or rather German, dismemberment. Prussia, on the other hand, in the event of victory, bound herself to stand by Russia in any attempt she might make to force the annulment of the obnoxious clauses of the treaty of Paris. The French paper in London, *La Situation*, inspired by the imperialists, admits the existence of the treaty. That such a treaty has been signed by Russia and Prussia may or may not be true. It is undeniable, however, that the arrangement fits in most admirably with the events and necessities of the hour.

We are not disposed to regard it as mere rumor. The action of the Russian Government, hitherto inexplicable, now begins to be intelligible. Since the Crimean war Russia has been peaceful. Russia, in fact, so far as the Government was concerned, practically ceased to be a European Power. Internal improvements, the emancipation of the serfs, the construction of railroads, the strengthening of her position in the East, occupied the attention and, to all outward seeming, satisfied the ambition of Russian statesmen. To watchful and knowing observers it was apparent that Russia was making good use of her quietude and leisure; and such persons felt satisfied that Russia was preparing for eventualities after such a fashion that, when the eventualities came, she would be ready to make war in the East or in the West, as was most convenient. In other words, it was the conviction of many persons well qualified to judge that Russia was waiting her opportunity. If the Russian Government now thinks that the desired opportunity has arrived, few will say she has miscalculated.

From a Russian standpoint let us look at the situation. Since the days of Peter the Great Russian ambition has been directed towards Constantinople. It has been—it still is—her belief that she has been commissioned by Providence to restore the Greek empire, and to make an end of the work which the temporizing policy of the Western Powers has left unfinished, by driving the turbaned Turk out of Europe. In the pursuance of this policy the late Emperor Nicholas moved a little too fast. He badly chose his time. A new man with a great name had acquired the control of the Treasury and the armies of France. The Crimean war was singularly convenient for Napoleon. It cost France much, but it made Napoleon the Third secure on the French throne. Great Britain, which had destroyed the first French empire, through Napoleonic cunning strangely lent a helping hand to build up the second. The treaty of Paris, 1856, saved Turkey and humbled Russia, by driving her war ships out of the Black Sea. Russia felt then what she remembers now—that she was beaten down by a foolish, if not iniquitous, alliance of the two greatest military powers of the West. Great Britain alone, France alone, could not have taken Sebastopol; but Great Britain and France combined were too many for Russia single-handed. Russia bowed to fate—the fate of the hour—but she bowed most unwillingly. "Not yet, but another time," was the sentiment of the Russian Government and the Russian people when Sebastopol was dismantled and when the treaty of Paris was signed. Since 1856 Russia has been waiting and watching. So long as Napoleon seemed a power the time was not yet. Even Napoleonic overtures to undo the treaty of Paris could not drive Russia from her waiting and watchful attitude. After her Crimean experience she was not willing to trust the Turk even when bringing gifts. But the time has come at last. No Napoleonic cunning, no French and English alliance, can hinder her marching across the Pruth or hurrying her war ships to the Golden Horn. It may be that the Czar Alexander's known love of peace and universally recognized honesty of purpose will prevent Russia from availing herself of her opportunity; but no one can deny that Russia's opportunity has come. It is said, indeed, that Russian agents have been to Tours, sounding the French Government as to the feasibility of a sale of the national fleet to the Czar, but that they have had no success in this direction to the present moment. We are told that the Russians offered France certain "political inducements" as well as a money payment for the vessels. There may be something in this statement. If the Czar be really intent on "going to the East," it is good policy to have as powerful a navy as possible. It would also be a very astute diplomacy to disarm France at sea by a purchase of her iron-clads.

If Russia were to order her armies across the Pruth to-morrow what power in Europe could hinder their triumphant march to Constantinople? We know of none. Great Britain would protest, might fight; but Great Britain alone could not arrest the conqueror's march. Russia in the Black Sea, Russia in Constantinople, means Russia in the Mediterranean; but Russia in the Mediterranean would destroy the policy of centuries. Great Britain, as we have said, alone could not arrest the march of Russia southward; but Great Britain, trembling for her naval supremacy, might seek strength from the other European powers. Where could she find allies? If this Wiesbaden treaty be not a mere rumor it is evident that she could not count on Prussia. France is out of the question, Spain is powerless. Italy, growing into possible greatness, has already too much on hand. Allies for Great Britain in such a contest there would be none; for although Denmark and Sweden and Holland might be induced to do something, their co-operation would not be more than a straw in the balance. Russia could easily buy up Austria by giving her the Danubian principalities. Is it impossible that, after all, Great Britain, yielding to the necessity of the situation, may consent to the enthronement of the Czar in Constantinople on condition that she is allowed to take possession of the land of the Pharaohs? This treaty does indeed give a very peculiar complexion to the European situation. Russia may not march to Constantinople, but she can if she chooses. It is our firm belief that if she does show any signs of carrying out her established and well-known purpose Great Britain will immediately take possession of Egypt.

How completely in three short months war has destroyed the balance of power! How the schemes of statesmen have been baffled! In how many respects will it be found that the present war has defeated its purpose! If Russia does attempt to carry out her traditional policy we may have a conflagration which will envelop Europe—a destructive war which will leave Europe a comparative desert and which will put the destruction of the Roman empire completely in the shade. The fall of the Papacy, the deportation of the Sultan, the re-establishment of the German empire and the restoration of the Christian empire of the East may make the year 1870 as memorable for its great events in the East as for those which are convulsing Western Europe.

"WANTED—A GENERAL."

From the N. Y. Sun.

On August 20 a special correspondent of the *Sun*, himself a Frenchman, telegraphed to us from Paris that "generalship to help the country out of its difficulties is utterly wanting;" and scarcely two weeks ago the Paris *Patrie*, now or recently published in Poitiers, prefixed to its leading article the title, "Wanted—a General." The confession is as significant as it is humiliating. A nation naturally warlike and fond of martial fame, and which has devoted its genius and resources to the establishment of a military system considered inferior to none in existence, has found itself in time of need without a competent leader. France, threatened with complete subjugation, looks over her long roll of generals, many of them bronzed and scarred by years of service, and finds only routine officers and martinets—valiant men enough, doubtless, but incapable of directing great armies—or the incompetent favorites of the late Emperor, whose incapacity is the laughing stock of the very men they assume to command. With the exception of Trochu, it may be doubted whether there is a French gegeral of high rank living who can conduct a campaign on a comprehensive scale. This is the lamentable result of eighteen years of imperial rule. The first Bonaparte being a transcendent military genius, gathered around him a circle of great generals. The last Bonaparte, being only an adroit intriguer, discouraged eminent military talent, and surrounded himself with adventurers great only as public plunderers. Such were St. Arnaud, his first commander in the Crimea, and Lebœuf, his last chief of staff. But until the commencement of the present campaign the people—nay, even the Government itself—believed the French army invincible.

Thus far the representative men of the French army, the MacMahons, Bazaines, Canroberts, and Frossards, have shown themselves to be fighting generals only; and fighting generals who cannot look beyond the efforts of mere personal courage, we know from bitter experience are an expensive luxury. Leaving out of view the mismanagement which, in the beginning of the campaign, caused the French army to be severed, and the main body to be cooped up in Metz, while the defeated fragments retreated upon Chalons, it is necessary only, in order to prove the incompetency of the French commanders, to consider the ill-fated movement of MacMahon toward Sedan, which practically resulted in the destruction of the entire army originally confronting the Prussians in Lorraine. The diary of a French officer attached to the Fifth Corps, under General de Failly, extracts from which are published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, throws considerable light on this subject.

To effect his hazardous flank march, MacMahon should have had a thoroughly disciplined force, well equipped, and, above all, well provisioned. The movement was one of the most difficult that a general could undertake, and without good troops success was scarcely possible. But what does MacMahon do? This last hope of the French army collects a mass of demoralized fugitives and raw levies. From the abundant supplies at Chalons he furnishes his men with a few biscuits each, and gives the order to march, expecting an army of over a hundred thousand men to subsist on the country it is about to traverse. So much for the foresight of the General. Of course, the biscuits were soon devoured by the hungry soldiers, and they were left to shift for themselves, notwithstanding it was all-important that they should oppose the enemy with full strength as well as with courage and discipline. They barely kept themselves alive, when not under fire of the Prussians, by begging or stealing bread and potatoes from the peasants, and even of such supplies the amount was insufficient. If we may credit the diary, for six days, from August 25 to August 31, the troops received no rations of any kind, but foraged on the country. In every encounter during that time, in toilsome marches over ploughed fields heavy from rains, and in their brief and comfortless bivouacs, they suffered the ceaseless pangs of hunger. And this mob of half-starved men was the army with which MacMahon expected to confront twice or thrice the number of Germans, flushed with victory, and to effect a junction with Bazaine.

To insufficiency of food, incompetent generalship and neglect of discipline seem to have been added. Corps and divisions marched by themselves, apparently without directions from any controlling head, and the superior officers kept themselves aloof when their presence was most needed. Thus, after a long engagement with the enemy on August 29, the 5th Corps marched the whole of the night, without rest or food, toward Beaumont. But we will quote the words of the diary:—

> "August 30.—We arrived at Beaumont, a hilly and woody country, at 4 A. M. The men are utterly exhausted by the march, by hunger, and above all by want of sleep. There is no possibility of bringing order into the ranks. The presence of the generals was indispensable, but none of them was to be seen on the spot, and the soldiers fell down asleep, without guards, without a single sentry. The sight was most lamentable."

A few hours later the troops awoke, to find their position vigorously shelled by the Prussians. What ensued is thus described:—

> "The whole camp seizes its arms in disorderly fashion; the officers do their best to give some kind of organization to the first movements; the artillery is soon at work, and the battle begins. But a tremendous panic arises in the village, crowded with unarmed soldiers, who were gone from the camp in search of provisions. A frantic rush begins in the direction of Mouzon; and the flying mass would naturally have drawn with it a part of the troops already in line on this side of the village, if the officers had not intervened, pistols in hand. The generals, just as much surprised as the troops, presently come to their senses. They take the command. The retreat is gradually organized, and on reaching rather elevated ground we come out from under the intolerable fire."

The subsequent events of that day, as related by the French officer—the confusion, mismanagement, frequently recurring panics, and demoralization of the troops—exceed anything of the kind witnessed in our own war. The retreat of McClellan to Harrison's Landing or of Pope to Centreville after the second battle of Bull Run was an orderly movement in comparison with this march of an attacking army; and that the French conducted themselves so manfully in the closing battle at Sedan is due entirely to the inherent valor of the race. Their commanders deserve no credit for it. MacMahon can never again hope to rank as the general of an army. As a division or brigade commander, he may answer; but that is all. Well may the nation exclaim in this crisis, "Wanted, a General."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.
Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,346
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $816,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870	581,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, 1870, No. 32.
THOMAS M. RICHARDS vs. AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS.

TO AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS, RESPONDENT:—Take notice that a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed has been granted by the Court, returnable SATURDAY, November 5, 1870.

ISAAC GERHART,
No. 126 South SIXTH Street,
10 24 26no1 3 4t* Solicitor for Libellant.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
MORNING GLORY
Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses
Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Special attention to Heater and Range Work. Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 tuths

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A man representing himself as Louis Lanwolf, of Havre-de-Grace, purchased on Tuesday last from Messrs. Selsor & Brother, No. 30 North Wharves, goods to the amount of $54·50. In payment he gave a check for $75, signed by August Schaffer, on the Seventh National Bank, and received the difference between the amount of the check and the price of the goods, $20·50, in change. He then desired the goods to be sent to the boat, which was done, but the boat having left they were returned to the firm. The check was yesterday morning presented at the bank, when it was found that no such person as August Schaffer kept an account there. A complaint was then lodged at the Central Station. Lanwolf is described as being about forty years of age, six feet in height and stoutly built, has dark hair, black moustache, and florid complexion, weighs from 175 to 200 pounds, and was dressed in a black suit and wore a black silk hat.

—Catherine Elliott, widow of the late Adam Elliott, who resided with her son-in-law, William McBath, No. 1224 Salmon street, died on Monday last, at the advanced age of 101 years.

—At six o clock last evening, the alarm of fire was caused by a trifling fire in the picker room of the mill corner of Howard and Berks streets. The alarm at 11 o'clock last evening was caused by a trifling fire in a blacksmith shop, No. 1027 Sansom street. It was extinguished before the firemen reached the ground.

—The corner stone of the new chapel, intended for the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, to be erected at the northeast corner of Broad and Federal streets, was laid yesterday afternoon by Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens with appropriate religious services.

—The thirty-third anniversary of the Sunday-schools of the Tenth Baptist Church, on Eighth street near Green, was celebrated last evening. The annual report showed that there are three schools belonging to the church, numbering 600 scholars, with an average attendance of 450. There are also 7 officers and 52 teachers.

—The will of the late Sigmund H. Horstmann was admitted to probate yesterday. His estate amounts to about $500,000.

New Jersey.

—Last evening, at 8 o'clock, Coroner Robert S. Bender resumed the inquest in the supposed Hill homicide case. The death of Mrs. Hill has been the chief topic of conversation since Sunday among all classes, and the relative circumstances have been pretty well digested. The testimony adduced last evening was simply corroborative of the evidence of Monday night, and harmonizing with the statements made that the prisoner was in the habit of cruelly beating his wife, the deceased, knocking her down with his fist, and otherwise brutally maltreating her. The jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Hill came to her death from a blow or blows inflicted by her husband, Jacob Hill, on Saturday afternoon, October 29, 1870.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111.

—The English mission is to be offered to General Schenck, who, it is thought, will accept it.

—Consolidation of revenue districts is to be pushed forward vigorously, that the work may be completed by January 1.

—General W. F. Brantley, an ex-Confederate officer, was murdered yesterday morning near the town of Winona, Miss.

—Hon. S. Hooper will probably be the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for the remainder of the Forty-first Congress.

—Over five hundred assistant assessors have been dispensed with, mainly in the South and West, owing to the consolidation of districts.

—An unknown man and woman, while endeavoring to cross a railroad track in a wagon, near Columbus, Ind., yesterday morning, were instantly killed.

—Professor Hayden and party have returned from their geological explorations in Wyoming Territory, making a quite favorable report as to the resources of the country traversed.

—The internal revenue officers, aided by 2500 United States marines and regulars, made a descent upon the illicit distilleries of Brooklyn, N. Y., and destroyed twenty of these unlawful establishments, yesterday.

—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumenta Association of Schuylkill county was organized at Pottsville last night, and it was resolved that a handsome monument should be erected to the memory of their fallen brethren.

—In consequence of Justice Strong's decision that Congress could not interpret a law, and consequently the income tax was not collectable from January 1 until the new law was re-enacted, Commissioner Douglass has taken steps to have the ruling revised at an early date.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS —THE PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF METZ—FRENCH PRISONERS MARCHING TO THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The following advices from Paris, dated October 28, have been received:

The government has decreed that in future the decoration of the Legion of Honor will be conferred only for distinguished military services.

A credit of 40,000 francs is accounted for at the Post-office Department by balloons constructed for the postal service. Deputy Loven has been charged with the direction of the works for making balloons.

All Englishmen and Americans were to have left Paris on the 28th.

Orders have been given at the British Embassy to place all documents and valuables in cellars.

The journals of Paris announce that the Bavarian prisoners captured in the encounters with the investing forces were found to have explosive bullets in their possession. The fact was duly witnessed for the purpose of calling it to the attention of the civilized world.

The Bavarian government has been instructed to discontinue sending reinforcements to the army around Paris.

The Empress Eugenie left Wilhelmshohe yesterday. She travels strictly incognito.

The escape of Paul Cassaignac from the Prussians, and his arrival at Vienna, is confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—[Special to New York World.]—A telegram from Versailles furnishes details of the preparations made by the Prussians for an attack on the forts around Paris, which are as follows: The besiegers possess 180 heavy guns mounted on field carriages, and not on platforms, behind their earthworks. These carriages have a peculiar construction, allowing an elevation of the guns to an angle of 45 degrees. The heaviest of these guns throw 70 pound shells, while many others only throw 12 pound projectiles. They have besides two mortars, throwing 200 pound shells. The range of the batteries at St. Cloud, Bougival and Garches is from three to five kilometres, and can reach as far as the west and southwest curtains of Mont Valerien. The range of those at Meudon, the Bois de Meudon and Clamart is from four to five kilometres, and will reach Forts Issy, Vauvres and Montrouge.

There are no German troops on the peninsula of Gennevilliers, which is wholly occupied by the French, who have completed their strong works at Courbevoie, Colombes, and Gennevilliers by filling the gap between Mont Valerien, at St. Denis. The nearest German works to these posts are at Houilles, Chatou, and Carrieres de St. Denis. Between Mont Valerien and Fort Issy the French have completed, armed, and are occupying five new strong works at Moutretout, Boulogne, Billancourt, Point du Jour and Molinena. All the French forts are armed with six-and-a-quarter, seven-and-a-half, nine, and ten-and-half inch guns, ranging from 7525 to 9000 yards, and throwing from 75 to 200 pound shells. The Prussian batteries at Clamart and Meudon are subject to a double line of fire from the French forts. The weight and range of the French guns are greater than those of any batteries the Prussians have yet planted.

The cabinet council to-day resolved to pardon O'Donovan, Rossa and other Fenian prisoners. It was also stated in the council that the surrender of Metz was the result of an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck, in favor of Napoleon, but the Empress refused to assent to the intrigue, and had gone to Wilhelmshohe to protest against it.

In regard to the Thiers negotiations a long discussion occurred in the council, resulting in a determination to urge Prussia to consent to an armistice, without insisting on the recognition of the principal of the cession of territory by France as a prerequisite.

A special dispatch from Brussels says Metz is still inaccessible. Not one has been allowed to enter.

The *Echo de Luxembourg* and *Echo du Nord* assert that the garrison refused to recognize the capitulation and encounters with the German garrison are taking place.

All the French marshals and generals have been ordered by King William, at the request of Napoleon, to report at Cassel without delay.

Cavillier, the sculptor, was killed at the battle of Rueil, and MM. Leroix and Villert, painters, were wounded. The French had ninety cannon at the battle of Chevilly and ninety-four at the battle of Rueil.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—[Special to the New York York Herlad.]—Commander Selnus E. Woodsworth, of San Francisco, reports much suffering among the poor of Paris. Up to the 25th instant the short allowance of fresh meat, which is of bad quality through want of fodder, was severely felt. All sickness is rapidly increasing, and taking an epidemic form. Wyckoff is expected in London to-morrow.

Kane reports that among those remaining in Paris are Durand, of Chicago, Shepherd, of Cincinnati, Wm. B. Bowles and wife, and Mr. Drever, partner of Bowles, Brothers & Co. Harry Stone left on the 26th with the largest party. They are expected to-morrow.

The escape of the Americans is due entirely to the firmness of Mr. Washburne. The French government having refused permission, Mr. Washburne waited on Jules Favre and said: "Mr. Favre, after great exertion and trouble, I have succeeded in gaining from the army investing Paris, permission for a number of American families to pass the lines. This is a great favor, as the object of the enemy must be to keep as many persons here as possible. You now refuse these families the privilege of leaving and securing their safety. I beg to say, that unless you instantly allow their departure, I will withdraw myself, cease all diplomatic relations with you, and report the facts to my government in Washington." Favre immediately granted the required permission.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—The correspondent of the Tribune at Metz telegraphs on the 2d: "I am informed from a trustworthy source that the Prussians have found in the magazines and arsenals of the forts stores of all kinds, including provisions sufficient for the maintenance of the garrison until March.

The correspondent of the Tribune at Garibaldi's headquarters telegraphs that on the first the Prussians made a demand on Dijon for half a million security and provisions for the maintenance of 50,000 men. A strong body is now moving on Lyons. Fifteen hundred cavalry passed to-day near Genelis, where we were yesterday reconnoitering. We hold our position.

The correspondent of the Tribune at Paris writes on the 28th: "We are much more quiet. We cannot make out whether the Prussians mean bombarding or not. The National Guard are not worth their salt. In the last sortie we had 50,000 men, and they could not stand against 8000. They fought well at first, but soon fled. The town ought to be impregnable, but it is doubtful whether the men will fight."

TOURS, Nov. 2.

The government is in receipt of advices from Paris to October 28. The Prussians had resumed in force some positions which they had previously abandoned. From others they had been dislodged after hard fighting, and the Parisians held these points and were fortifying them.

The principal cannon foundry of the city, which is capable of turning out ten guns per day, had completed an iron-clad locomotive covered with heavy ordnance. The same establishment was busily employed in the manufacture of chassepots and light artillery.

The National Guard had received thirty-six new field pieces.

The *Electeur* says the Prussian siege guns are before the city, and Paris may be bombarded at any moment.

Rumors of the capitulation of Bazaine were circulated in Paris on the 27th, and created intense agitation. *Le Combat*, Felix Pyat's newspaper, charged the government with knowing the fact and withholding it from the public. The citizens were incensed at this accusation, destroyed all the copies of Pyat's journal they could find, and sought to arrest the editor. The *Journal Officiel* published an indignant denial, the government not deeming it possible that Bazaine could betray his trust.

Flourens and Blangue failed to secure re-election as officers of battalions of the National Guard which they had commanded for more than a month. The journals deem this proof of the intention of the Parisians to maintain order.

General Trochu had received 30,000 francs voluntary subscription, for the equipment of a battery. Subscriptions to the national loan were numerous. Seven hundred and fifty millions had been paid in of the portion due October 21.

There was sufficient saltpetre in the catacombs to make powder for six months.

At the Comedie Francais matinees were given to raise a fund for the wounded. Concerts were also being held for the same purpose, which the public patronize liberally.

All advices from Paris conclude with the statement that the utmost determination prevailed, and that the defence would certainly be obstinate and prolonged.

Garibaldi's headquarters are at Offanges. In the encounters with the enemy near Besancon he captured over 1000 prisoners.

TOURS, Nov. 2, evening.—Addresses to the government, demanding an energetic prosecution of the war, continue to pour in from all parts of the country.

At Marseilles, Delpech, the mayor, gave in his resignation, in order that he might be free to enlist in the ranks, and he declares that women may well call cowards now all able-bodied men who do not join the army.

Alphonse Ganet has been appointed administrator of the government at Marseilles, in place of Esquiros, resigned.

The *Moniteur* acknowledges the receipt by Minister Gambetta of a sum of money from the French residents of San Francisco.

Paris newspapers are filled with the details of the enrolment of volunteers from the National Guard for active service. A platform was built on Place de Pantheon, on which was placed the motto: "Citizens, the country is in danger!" Under this were inscribed the dates 1792 and 1870. Drums beat the charge, and as the crowd filled the square the roar of cannonading beyond the walls could be heard.

The Mayor delivered a patriotic address, at the close of which thousands pressed forward to enroll their names. The sixtieth battalion of National Guard volunteered *en masse*. School boys over sixteen years of age are drilled daily. It is claimed that such a formidable system of defence by barricades has been arranged that it will be impossible to take Paris by assault.

A Herald special from Paris the 23d says, Chevalier Wykoff, in a letter, assumes the responsibility of furnishing to M. Portalis false news, for publishing which he was imprisoned, and the latter has been released.

SAARBRUCK, Nov. 2.—Four trains with prisoners arrived here Sunday and Monday. Seventy-five thousand prisoners are expected to pass through Saarlouis, and eighty-five thousand are now en route to Treves. Bazaine, accompanied by Colonel Villette and eight other officers, arrived on Monday, and put up at the Hotel du Nord. Prince Murat, with seventy-eight French officers, arrived last night. All resumed their journey during the night. Canrobert and Leboeuf are with the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe.

The Prussians opened fire from their heavy guns on New Briesach and Fort Martier at half-past seven this morning.

SAARBRUCK, Oct. 31.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The German troops entered Metz to-day. The French troops marched to the village of Greigney, where they surrendered their arms to the Prussians. Twenty-five thousand were then marched over the chaussee to Ars Laguenaty, where they encamped around a Prussian battery, *en route* to Germany. They are to be drafted in equal numbers daily, and march on foot to the frontier.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, evening.—[Special to New York Herald.]—The delay which has occurred in the occupation of Metz has given rise to disquieting rumors. It is simply attributable to the extensive preparations necessary for the reception and transportation of the prisoners. The capitulation will be complied with in every particular. Baron Von Beust is busy in attempting to bring together a European Congress which will guarantee the safety, independence and support of the Pope.

—One of our Chicago exchanges erroneously reported that one of the most prominent clergymen of that city had been seen promenading the principal thoroughfare on a Sunday morning smoking an expensive cigar.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·32	MOON SETS	1·53
SUN SETS	4·54	HIGH WATER	10·35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER,
ISRAEL W. MORRIS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JAMES DOUGHERTY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
Tripoli	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 20
Allemania	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 20
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 22
FOR EUROPE.			
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Nov. 5
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
C of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 4
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 5
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Klockmann, Schwanbeck, Danzig, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Lucy W. Snow, Hall, Salem, Mass., Charles Mershon.
Schr Sinope, Brown, St. John, N.B., Workman & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. bark Rhea Sylvia, Coffill, 5 days fm Baltimore, in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.

Brig J. P. Brown, Bain, 10 days fm Turks Island, with salt to Warren & Gregg. Sailed in company with brig American Union, for Philadelphia.

Schr Judge Hopkins, Baker, from Suffolk, with shingles to Collins & Co.

Schr Three Sisters, Cramer, from Severn River, with wood to Hagy & Knowles.

Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Outten, fm James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Minerva, Marks, 1 day from Morrisville, with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 3 days from Richmond, with mdse. to David Cooper.

Schr Chief, West, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Bark J. E. Chase, from Bristol, Eng.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 2.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

A. O. Buck, James O'Donnell, and Mary McCafferty, with grain; and Mary, of Jersey City, with logwood, all for Philadelphia.

Otranto, with iron ore, for Bridgeton.

B. C. Lake, with old rails, for Baltimore.

Harvest Moon, with grain, for Staten Island.

C. A. Silliman, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Liberator, Charles Bruind, W. Norman, S. A. Tanner, H. Gormley, Thomas McBride, and Ann Matthews, all with coal, for New York.

James Hand, with coal, for Bridgeton.

Dido, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 3.—Seven regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore.
L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 2—10 A. M.—A ship is passing in this A. M.; no signal. A bark is passing out. In harbor, four schooners.

4 P. M.—The bark reported passing out this A. M. is delayed by head wind and tide.

Wind S. S. W. Thermometer, 71.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Congress, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, at Ramsgate 2d inst. She received damage in a collision with a vessel unknown.

Br. steamers China, Macaulay, and Minnesota, Whineray, for Liverpool; and Avon, Young, for Plymouth, Eng., cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Santos, Heydon, from New York 30th Sept. for Bristol, in Kingroad 15th ult.

Br. steamer Magdala, Davidson, for New York, left Shanghae on the 16th of Aug.; arrived at Hong Kong 20th, to coal, left 21st; arrived at Singapore 29th, and left 30th; arrived at Galle Sept. 8, and left 9th; arrived at Aden 22d, and left 23d; and arrived at Suez Oct. 8. She left Port Said Oct. 14 for Malta.

Steamer City of Merida, fm Havana, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Margaret, Blakeney, for New York, cl'd at Havana 24th ult.

Steamer Santiago de Cuba, Limeburner, s'ld from Dordt 16th ult. for Brouwershaven, to complete loading for New York.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, at Key West 29th ult. from New York, and sailed for Galveston.

Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, from Galveston for New York, sailed from Key West 31st ult.

Steamer Emily B. Souder, Crowell, for New Orleans, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, from New York for Vera Cruz, at Havana 25th ult.

Steamer Lodona, Hovey, from New Orleans, the bar 23d ult., at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, from New York, at Galveston 24th inst.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 28th ult.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 31st ult.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Charleston 1st inst.

Steamers Wyoming, Teal, and Leopard, Hughes, hence, at Savannah 1st inst.

Steamer Fairbanks, Howes, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Bark Laura Maria, Albrecht, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Liverpool 15th ult.

Bark Elgin, Healey, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 17th ult.

Brig F. G. Geary, Conklin, hence, at Savannah 1st instant.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 24th ult.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, hence, at Charleston 1st inst.

Schrs Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, and H. P. Simons, Godfrey, at Georgetown, D. C., 31st ult.

Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, hence, was driven ashore at Key West 20th ult., with loss of mainmast.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence, at Gloucester 1st inst.

Schr Alexander, Baker, hence, at Norwich 31st ult.

Schrs Lucy, Larkin; William Cares, Baker; L. & A. Babcock, Lee; Decorra Thompson; and Donworthy, Alley, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Robert J. Mercer, Tribble, for New York, cleared at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Casco Lodge, Pierce, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 31st ult.

Schr Rachael Seaman, Seaman, at Providence 31st ult. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Josephine, Phinney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 31st ult.

Schr Mary F. Farr, Conwell, sailed from Providence 31st ult. for Baltimore.

Schrs Delaware, Corden, and Mary and Eliza, Crowell, hence, at Providence 31st ult.

Schr Ruth Baker, Loring, cleared at Charleston 29th ult. for Wilmington, Del., via Fernandina.

Schr Althea, Baker, at Charleston 29th ult. from New York.

Schr Z. Steelman, Church, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult.

Schrs Pennsylvania, Metz; S. C. Daley, Norton; and Daniel Dewitt, Dewitt, hence, at Baltimore 1st instant.

Schr H. J. Holway, Brown, hence, at Boston 1st instant.

Schr Frank Herbert, Baker, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 1st inst.

Schrs E. R. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston, and E. J. Errickson, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, at New York 1st inst. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Richard Law, Eldrid, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Stonington 30th ult.

Schr Traveller, Hodges, hence, at Newport P. M. 30th ult.

Schrs Muskee, Maul, hence; and M. A. Carlisle, Northrup, do. for Somerset, at New York 1st inst.

Schrs E. W. Wheaton, Hallet; Emma B. Shaw, Shaw; and David S. Siner, Huntley, from Boston; and Paugusset, Waples, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 1st inst.

Schrs A. Tirrell, Hadwin, and Maria Roxana, Palmer, hence for Boston; and J. M. Kissam, Kissam, do. for Huntington, passed Hell Gate 1st inst.

Schrs L. B. Wing, Endicott, and Ida L. Pierce, from Boston; Rhodella Blew, Haley, from Pawtucket; Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Providence; and James L. Maloy, Russell, from Laydon, all for Philadelphia, at New London 31st ult.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT
Just Received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.
A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 8 smwlm No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned..........25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast..........50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstutf

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President.
JAMES HOEY, General Manager
6 27 mwf 6m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

PRESSES FOR STAMPING FELT, BUCKram, Straw and Sheet Metal, Moulds and Dies for any shape.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mt No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL
10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Wood street, above Eleventh, in the Fourteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to a Public School-house in the Ninth ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house, situate on Filbert street, above Twentieth, in the Ninth ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth 5t Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before acceptance.

For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.
A. W. RUSSELL,
10 26 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
10 28 6t Dept. of the East.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public is respectfully informed that MARIE SEEBACH, the great Tragedienne, will give in Philadelphia a short season of Grand Dramatic Representations, assisted by her new and excellent company of dramatic artistes,
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
The programme will be changed every night, and selected from the most successful plays of Mme. Seebach's extensive repertoire.
The opening night will be
MONDAY, Nov. 7,
With Schiller's celebrated tragedy,
MARY STUART.
Seebach......Mary Stuart | Veneta..........Elizabeth
TUESDAY, Nov. 8, Birch Pfeiffer's
JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.
Seebach.......Jane Eyre | Veneta......Sarah Reed
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, Scribe's
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Seebach..........Adrienne | Veneta.....The Princess
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, Schiller's
LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale and Liebe).
Seebach..........Louisa | Veneta.....Lady Milford
FRIDAY, Nov. 11, Goethe's sublime creation,
FAUST.
Seebach in her world-renowned role as Marguerite.
SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES.
General admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
SALE OF SEATS commences TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at the Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATIONS, comprising
Messrs. WM. CASTLE, B. BOWLER, ALBERTO LAURENCE, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRY DRAYTON, E. SEGUIN, ARTHUR HOWELL, JOHN CHATTERSON, Mrs. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mrs. ANNIE BOWLER, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN.
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Will commence a brief season November 14.
Full particulars published in next Sunday's papers.
Excellent inducements will be offered season subscribers. 10 31 6t

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
In ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK
AS
DEBORAH,
Supported by a superior Company of Dramatic Artists from the New York Academy of Music.
PRICES AS USUAL. 11 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 3,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as
YOUNG GOSLING,
In a new farcical comedy, in 3 acts, by John D. Stockton and the late William Brough, entitled
FOX AND GOOSE.
To conclude with the comic drama, from the works of Charles Dickens, called
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
FOX AND GOOSE at MATINEE on SATURDAY.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

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THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 3,
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THE TWO ROSES,
with appropriate scenery and fine cast.
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SATURDAY—GREAT TRIPLE BILL.
In preparation—"EDWIN DROOD," dramatized by BARTON HILL and R. CRAIG.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1870.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

It is reported that the President will probably appoint Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, as Minister to England, and whether this report is true or not, it is to be hoped that somebody will soon be discovered in the country who is both able and willing to represent this country effectively at the Court of St. James. Nearly two years of Grant's administration have now elapsed without a single forward step being made in the matter of the settlement of the Alabama claims, and if there are to be more delays, arising from our inability to find a satisfactory Minister, or similar causes, we may as well prepare to classify our little bill with uncollectable bad debts. If we should, however, obtain a new Minister before all the records in the case become moth-eaten, it will be folly to send a man to England to press Sumner's demand for a couple of thousand millions of dollars. Nothing would suit the British statesmen better than to have our claims placed upon an obviously impracticable, unjust, and untenable basis. The people of England will never pay exemplary damages for the premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy by their Government, and in making such a ridiculous demand we would only weaken our just claim for actual losses suffered though the construction of a Rebel ship-of-war in English ports, and the facilities offered for her escape in spite of the protests of Mr. Adams. What is needed is a sensible Minister, whose head will not be turned by British flattery, and who will attend to a plain matter of business in a rational way. One Dr. Franklin, in a question like this, would be worth a dozen Reverdy Johnsons or Motleys; and we do not believe that the race of shrewd American diplomatists has diminished so fearfully that years must be consumed in a vain effort to find one.

"THE MAN OF SIN."

According to the "Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby," the "man of sin" is the modern American professional politician, and the hearty applause that greeted some of the most telling hits made by "Nasby" in his discourse last evening at the Academy of Music proved that the most intelligent portion of the community fully agreed with him. This being the case, it certainly ought to be possible to institute such reforms in politics as will relieve the nation and the Government, in a measure at least, from the disgraceful influences that now appear to be almost supreme in the management of our State affairs. The circumstances attending the exit of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet have excited a wholesome storm of indignation that ought to be productive of important results; and it seems not improbable that Mr. Cox, by leaving the Cabinet in the way he did, has done the country a more essential service than he could have done by remaining at his post. The President and the political tricksters who appear to have gained his confidence have been taught that there is such a thing as public opinion, and that a certain amount of respect, at least, must be paid to it, and if the friends of reform will only follow up their advantage it is possible that, measurably at least, the practices of "the man of sin" can be restrained within bounds, and the public be protected from promiscuous plunder. The difficulty, however, is that the best men in the country do not take that active interest in politics that is necessary if any real reforms are to be effected, and those who vote knowingly for worthless candidates have only themselves to blame if they behave badly when elected. The "man of sin," however, has become so particularly outrageous of late that even the most indifferent are beginning to be alarmed; and men who have hitherto refused to give a little time from their regular avocations to attend to their political duties, are beginning to inquire whether their own safety does not require a check to be put upon the performances of those who act upon the principle that society owes them not merely a living but enormous riches, and who have instituted a system of legalized plunder that is rapidly extending beyond the mere spoils of office which professional politicians have long considered as indisputably their own. A pointed and humorous address like that delivered by "Nasby" last evening ought to do much good in calling attention to the frightful corruption that prevails in politics; but unless his auditors make some practical application of the arguments he set forth, he might as well not have spoken. Newspapers and lecturers do their duty when they expose the evils that need to be reformed, but it remains with the people themselves to say whether those reforms shall go into effect, or whether they will submit to be plundered forever.

Chevalier Wikoff, who has just made his exit from Paris, has a fine opportunity now to exercise his talents as a roving diplomatist. Beleaguered Paris needs all the friends she can command, and the Chevalier should wield at once his potent influence in her behalf. His familiarity with her condition enables him to decide whether it is best to soften the hearts of the obdurate Prussians, to secure instantaneous foreign interference, or to patch up a treaty of peace; and as there can be little doubt of the ability of such a renowned negotiator to accomplish the most difficult undertakings, he should be able to extricate the French capital from her present dire dilemma. If he needs help, he can call upon the companion of his flight George Sanders, whose services to the Confederacy have rendered him only one degree less notorious, while his skill in serving a desperate cause is amply attested. The least that Wikoff and Sanders can do, after postponing their departure from Paris to the moment when it was most likely to injure the French cause, is to become roving diplomatists in the interest of the unhappy people whom they have abandoned.

The imposing movement made by the Union League for a Constitutional Convention has attracted considerable attention in various portions of the State, and every true friend of reform should use his best exertions to press this proposition closely upon the attention of the next Legislature. The fundamental laws of the Commonwealth could be greatly improved by wise amendments, and as a convention would probably contain a large number of the best and wisest men of both parties, effective means could be adopted for checking the tide of corruption, and improving the character of State legislation.

OBITUARY.

Pierre Jules Baroche.

A cable telegram brings the news of the death of the distinguished French advocate and politician Pierre Jules Baroche. He was born in Paris on November 18, 1802, and finished his studies and became an advocate in 1823. He was a very eloquent speaker, but his talents were not well known until about ten years after his admission to the bar. He finally, however, gained great reputation as a pleader, and his services were retained in a great number of very important cases both in the civil courts and the Court of Peers.

In 1847 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, as a supporter of M. Odillon Barrot, and as a violent opposer of M. Guizot. In February, 1848, he took an active part in promoting the Reform banquet. At about the same time he signed the act of accusation against MM. Guizot and Duchatel. A few days later he was elected to the Constituent Assembly for Charente-Inferieure, and he then announced his profession of faith to be political liberty, gratuitous education, the equitable remuneration of labor, protection for agriculture, and the like. As a prominent member of the Republican party, he was afterwards made a procureur-general of the republic in the Court of Appeal in Paris, and became Minister of the Interior in 1850.

He was always favorable to the policy of the President of the republic, and after the *coup d'etat* he became vice-president of the consultive commission, and as such was officially appointed to proclaim the votes taken by universal suffrage, which made Napoleon Emperor of France. He successively held the offices of President of the Council of State, with the rank of minister; Minister of Foreign Affairs for a short time in January, 1860; Minister of Justice, to which office he was appointed January 23, 1863, and Senator, the rank of which he obtained October 20, 1864. On February 3 of the year 1855 he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Luigi Cibrario.

The death of Luigi Cibrario, one of Italy's most noted authors and politicians, is announced as having taken place lately. This distinguished person was an old officer of the Italian Government under Victor Emanuel, being between 1850 and 1860 successively Minister of Finance, of Public Instruction, of State, and of Foreign Affairs. He was also a personal friend of the late unfortunate monarch who died in exile, Carlo Alberto, and was the author of a biography of that king. As an author he was equally well known, his works treating on many and diverse subjects. He was a noted political economist, and besides treatises on that subject he was the author of several philosophical, lingual, historical, and military books.

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LINCOLNIANA.—THE MOST COMPLETE COLlection in the country for sale of Sermons, Books and Pamphlets relating to the death of Abraham Lincoln. $200. [1t] G. GEBBIE.

OOLONG TEA IN BASKETS, VIA "OVERLAND ROUTE," just received at Agency, No. 109 CHESNUT Street. 11 2 6t

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a large invoice of
French Silk and Wool Poplins,
In all Shades,
TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND $1·00 PER YARD.
These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season. 9 24 stuth4p3m

SILKS.
EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING GOODS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER
FOR SALE AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
BY
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT St.,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Black Gros Grain Silks,
Black Poplin Biarritz,
Black Irish Poplins,
Black Silk and Wool Poplins,
Black All-wool Poplins,
Black Ottoman Poplins,
Black Velour Royals,
Black Drap Imperials,
Black Empress Cloths,
Black Armure Royals,
Black English Bombazines,
Black All-wool Cashmeres,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Black French Merinoes,
Black Henrietta Cloths,
Black Batistes,
Black Tamise
Black Mousselines,
Black Satin Imperial Merinoes,
Black Satin de Chines,
Black Cretonnes,
Black Drap d'Almas,
Black Drap de Paris,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs or Glossy Alpacas.
Black Mohair Tamises,
Black Mohair Brilliantes,
Black Batiste Alpacas,
Black English Henriettas,
Black Australian Crapes,
Black Baratheas,
Black Janus Cloths,
Black Poplin Alpacas.
ALSO,
English Crapes and Veils,
Thibet Long and Square Shawls,
Jouvin & Co.'s Kid Gloves,
With a Full Stock of
Second Mourning Dress Goods,
Wholesale and Retail.
10 3 thstu3trp

EVER SINCE 1853
We have been on
Spring Garden Street
We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.
OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS.
PERSEVERANCE.
Our Present Stock is
Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.
Some Specialties.
New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
New and Fashionable Shawls
Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs. Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make lungs heal.

First. The liver and stomach must be got into a healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and stomach are loaded with slime it lies there and takes the room of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food which lies in the stomach, and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, and acts as an alkali, which, taken right after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food. Then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good chyme and chyle; then good blood is made, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one ever was cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well: it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet because they must stay in the house they must not sit down quiet: they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits, be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Loss of the Ship J. S. De Wolfe and Rescue of Her Officers and Crew.

The following letter giving an account of the loss of the ship J. S. De Wolfe, on her passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia, and the rescue of her officers and crew, was written by Judge Peirce, in reply to a letter from a gentleman of New York requesting an account of that event:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of the 13th inst. respecting the rescue of the officers and crew of the ship J. S. De Wolfe, I make the following statement:—

I was a passenger on the steamship Wisconsin, which left Liverpool on the 29th of September last for New York. We had favoring breezes and a smooth sea until Sunday, the 2d inst., when a westerly wind began to blow, which soon increased to a gale. The sea was violently agitated and the storm continued for a week.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 5th instant, we discovered a ship on our starboard quarter with the upper portion of her mainmast carried away and hanging over her side. As we approached her she appeared to be laboring in the sea and showed signs of distress. In a few minutes she ran up her signals informing us that she was sinking. By this time the Wisconsin had passed her at the distance of about half a mile from her on our starboard side. Captain Williams, of the Wisconsin, promptly ordered the ship to be rounded-to and the boats to be prepared for launching. He then ran the Wisconsin within hailing distance of her and inquired why they did not use their boat, which was plainly visible on the deck of the ship, and was informed that it was stove. The Wisconsin was then so near to her and the sea was running so violently that many of the passengers apprehended that the two ships would be dashed against each other.

The Wisconsin then steamed ahead, and, I think, rounded to again to place herself in a favorable position to enable her boats to reach the sinking ship. As soon as one of the boats was ready to be launched, Mr. McDermott, the second officer of the Wisconsin, stepped forward and said he would go in her, and asked for volunteers to accompany him. Six of the crew of the Wisconsin at once stepped forward, volunteered to go, and prepared themselves for the duty and peril by taking off their shoes and girding around them life-preservers. The sea was running so violently that it was with difficulty the boat could be launched. The Wisconsin rolled as if she were a cockle shell, the gunboats of the quarter-deck being frequently steeped in the water. At length the boat was successfully got off from the Wisconsin, the sinking ship at this time being a long distance astern. With some difficulty I passed along the deck to the stern of the ship, and was holding on by the railing, watching the boat tossed to and fro on the billows, when suddenly the Wisconsin shipped a sea astern, and instantly I found myself off my feet and struggling in the water on the deck to hold on to a part of the rail, which I caught in my fall, and which furnished me with a firm grip. The same wave washed the ship's surgeon, Dr. Bird, against the rudder chains, and seriously injured his face, and carried the saloon steward, Henry Wood, against something which broke his leg. Several of the passengers were thrown down and submerged in it. I was compelled to withdraw from the deck thoroughly drenched, and apprehensive of a repetition of the wave. By the time I was redressed and had returned to the deck, a part of the crew of the sinking ship had been taken on board the Wisconsin, and the boat had returned to take off the captain and the remainder of them. I was informed that this was done by throwing a life-buoy with a rope attached on board the ship, which the men in turn fastened around them and then jumped into the sea, and were pulled on board the boat. In the same manner they were taken on board the Wisconsin.

The sea was running so violently that it was impossible to take the boat alongside of either ship without the danger of her being crushed or swamped. After all, nineteen in number, had been rescued, the boat with much trouble and great delay was brought alongside of the Wisconsin and successfully swung to the davits, and hoisted with her crew on board the ship, without accident to any one except that the boatswain, one of the rescuers, fell overboard in lifting a man from the sea into the boat, but was fortunately got on board again. When the rescuers reached the deck of the Wisconsin they were received with cheers by the passengers and crew. The success of the enterprise was no doubt due to the skill with which the boat was launched and managed on the waves and brought again on board in the midst of so violent a storm.

When Captain Spain came on board the Wisconsin he informed us that his ship was the J. S. De Wolfe, thirty-seven days from Liverpool, bound to Philadelphia, ladened with railroad iron and other merchandise; that on the morning of the day on which we met her the ship had lost her mainmast, and had shipped a sea which stove in her deck, partly filled her with water, and left her in a sinking condition, and would probably go down in a few hours after we left her. He said that he had very little hope that Captain Williams would send his boat to their rescue, as the sea was running so violently that he did not suppose that he would assume the responsibility of having men venture their lives in the effort to save them. One of his own crew was so alarmed at the peril of jumping into the sea that he said he preferred to stay on board the sinking ship; and after the life buoy had been fastened to him, Captain Spain was compelled to push him into the sea to make him quit the ship.

The heroism of Officer McDermott and his boat's crew elicited from the passengers the highest encomiums, and a purse was made up by the saloon passengers and presented to them as a mark of their appreciation of their gallant conduct.

The highest praise is also due to Captain Williams, of the Wisconsin, for the promptitude of his action in determining to undertake the rescue amidst so much difficulty and danger.

The names of the men who constituted the rescuing party, as furnished to the New York *Herald*, are Charles McDermott, Second Officer, James Lamb, Josiah Manchester, John E. Lewis, David Owens, Thomas McEvoy, and John Rees.

Yours very truly, WM. S. PEIRCE.

To W. H. H. Moore, Esq., Treasurer of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Janauschek as "Deborah."

Herr Mosenthal's drama of *Deborah*, which was first made known to the playgoers of this country by Miss Bateman, in a rather poor adaptation entitled *Leah, the Forsaken*, is a pious and not unpoetical piece, which presents a number of admirably-conceived dramatic situations, and one finely-outlined character that, in the hands of such artists as Ristori and Janauschek, is very effective. *Deborah* is a protest against the persecution to which the Jews have been, within a very recent period, subjected in some portions of Germany, and it is inspired by the broadest and truest Christian spirit. In spite of its many merits, however, it must be confessed that a great portion of it is excessively dull, and Mad'lle Janauschek would be doing a real service to her auditors if she would curtail those portions of the play in which she herself does not appear. This, we think, could easily be done in such a manner as to preserve the thread of the story, and the drama as acted would gain in strength and interest.

"Deborah" has always been esteemed by Mad'lle Janauschek's admirers in the city as one of her most impressive performances, and the manner in which she acted aroused the enthusiasm of her audience last evening at the Chesnut Street Theatre. Janauschek is a powerful and passionate rather than a tender and pathetic actress, but that she can portray the softer emotions was amply demonstrated by the manner in which she played the love scene with "Joseph" in the second act last evening. Fechter plays the lover better than any male actor now upon the American stage, but he might take a lesson from Janauschek in this scene, and it would be difficult to imagine a more perfect mingling of power and tenderness than she portrays in this situation. It is in the subsequent portions of the play, however, that Janauschek is most impressive, in the scenes when "Deborah" is turned away from her lover's door, and when she meets him in the churchyard after his marriage, and all the emotions of despised love and religious fanaticism stirred within her, she pours upon him the terrible curse which in the beautiful and pathetic ending of the piece she lives to turn into a blessing. As the curtain fell upon the churchyard scene last evening the audience responded to the efforts of the actress with a burst of enthusiastic applause such as is too seldom heard in our theatres.

There is no fine character painting in Janauschek's "Deborah," but it is rather a grand abstraction, an epitome of the wrongs of Judaism, and there is something titanic in the emotions expressed by the sombrely-dressed woman who takes no pains to represent merely the persecuted Jewess of a play that might be a dramatization of a Sunday-school book, but who merely considers the dramatist's sketch as the medium for the portrayal of the tremendous passions that it but faintly suggests. This is not the kind of acting to which our playgoers are most accustomed, and when any but a really great artist undertakes it the less we have of it the better, as a general rule. But Janauschek is one of those actresses who are not bound by the conventionalities of her art, and her "Deborah" would be magnificent still if she violated in it each and all of the common precepts of dramatic propriety. It is one marked peculiarity of this artist's style that she is not stereotyped. She has a broad general outline that she fills up, but the minor details she apparently leaves to the inspiration of the moment. The consequence is her acting has a freedom and spontaneity that add greatly to its impressiveness. Last night her performance of "Deborah" differed in a number of particulars from what we remember it on former occasions, and although this method is one that none but a really great artist can follow with success, it is really refreshing to see an actress who has not certain attributes, gestures or tones of voice for every turn of the play, to be repeated night after night and season after season in exactly the same manner. Janauschek's mastery of the English language was even more apparent last evening than it was in her personation of "Mary Stuart," and in the most impressive scenes her auditors were able to forget altogether that they were in the presence of an actress who was trying a most difficult experiment. The audience last evening was larger than on Monday and Tuesday, but there was not such an attendance as the great artist deserved, and it is certainly not creditable to the culture and taste of the Philadelphia public that this, the greatest dramatic artist upon the American stage, if we except, perhaps, Mr. Forrest, should play a brief engagement of six nights to anything else than crowded houses.

Mr. Frederick Robinson, who assumed the part of "Joseph," is an actor of excellent abilities, and he played last evening in a manner that made a most favorable impression. The rest of the support is commonplace.

The City Amusements

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Two Roses* will be performed for the last time this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will personate "Young Gosling" and "Newman Noggs" this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek will appear this evening as "Deborah."

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme will be presented this evening.

AT LUPREZ AND BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *The Duel in the Snow* and the farce of *Nicely Taken In* will be repeated this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH will commence a season of German tragedy at the Academy of Music, on Monday, during which she will personate "Mary Stuart," "Jane Eyre," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Louisa Miller," and "Marguerite." Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music and at F. A. North & Co.'s music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

A SEASON of English opera will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday, November 14.

CITY ITEMS.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS, FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—Attention is requested to the public sale of the entire stock of cabinet furniture, manufactured by John A. Henkels expressly for his wareroom sales, rooms No. 1002 and 1004 Arch street. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. Now arranged for examination. Catalogues can be had at the rooms of the auctioneers, Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MARRIED.

MCKINLEY—HUEY.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Mr. ARCHIBALD MCKINLEY to Miss SOPHIA J. HUEY, both of this city.

SHOWERS—NICE.—On the 30th of October, 1870, by Rev. John F. Chaplain, D. D., Pastor of Frankford Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. ALBERT R SHOWERS, of Cheltenham, and Miss SARAH A. NICE, of Jenkintown.

TODD—FERREE.—By the Rev. H. A. Smith, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, 1870, ALICE E., daughter of James B. Ferree, to M. HAMPTON TODD.

DIED.

AKERS.—At Lambertville, N. J., on the 3d instant, THOMAS AKERS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William Akers, No. 1633 North Fifteenth st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HALL.—On the 2d instant, SARAH HALL, wife of Edward A. Hall and daughter of the late Joseph and Ann Davis, aged 34 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, N. W. corner of Front and Lombard streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WOLFF.—On the 1st instant, at his residence in Lancaster, Pa., BERNARD C. WOLFF, D. D., in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice, his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Services in the First Reformed Church at 2·30 o'clock. Interment at Lancaster Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages as received direct from the manufacturers.* This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 3,
MISS GLYN
(Mrs. E. S. Dallas),
The distinguished English Tragedienne, will read Shakespeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH.

SPECIAL.—The audience is earnestly and respectfully requested to be seated *ten minutes* before the reading begins, which will be comprised within two hours.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
Subject—"Charles Dickens."

Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra.
Tickets to ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; reading at 8. 11 3

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY, November 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.
11 2 5t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ A STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION
Will take place at the
WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
On THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.
Admission—Adults, 25 cts. Children, 10 cts. 1t*

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR AFFLICTED with any chronic difficulty, should, without delay, write for DR. HAMILTON'S NEW TREATISE, sent free to any address.
R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
11 2 2t P. O. Box 4982, New York City.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N.W. corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1870.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at their office on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

John S. Morton,	Benjamin Griffith,
John F. Gross,	William M. Wright,
Samuel Baugh,	James Rhoads,
James G. Hardie,	Samuel W. Cattell,
William J. Swain.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following officers were duly elected, viz.:—

JOHN S. MORTON, President.
SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.
R. F. STOKES, Secretary.
11 3 ths2t M. ENGLISH, General Sup't.

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD THAT PRESS COPIES can be taken from BLANKS printed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing Rooms, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets? 1t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, JR.,
11 1 6t Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. G. ALBERT LEWIS,
11 1 3t Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes. W. L. SCHAFFER,
11 1 3t Cashier.

☞ THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 1 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 1 6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 1 6t H. P. SCHEKY, Cashier.

☞ THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. THEO. KITCHEN,
11 1 3t Cashier.

☞ CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 2 3t WM. H. WEBB, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. H. C. YOUNG,
11 1 tuths 3t Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 1 4t P. LAMB, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNA.,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 1, 1870.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1870	$1,284,467·28
Applicable to the payment of over-due loans, relief notes and interest certificates *in gold*	254,773·36
	$1,029,693·92
Amount of principal of loan of June 11, 1840, *payable on demand*	$577,510·43
LOANS REDEEMED DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1870.	
5 per cent. bonds, act of March 21, 1831, at *par*	$1,373·00
5 per cent. bonds, act of June 11, 1840, at *par* (accrued interest in gold)	1,785·30
5 per cent. bonds, act of January 23, 1840, at *par*	500·00
5 per cent. bonds, act of April 16, 1845, at *par*	204·07
Total amount redeemed	$3,862·37
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
4½ per cent. bonds	$112,000·00
5 per cent. bonds	4,792,010·49
6 per cent bonds	3,171,250·00
Total	$8,075,260·49
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN U. S. CURRENCY.	
5 per cent. bonds	$910,200·00
6 per cent. bonds	21,989,800·00
Total	$22,900,000·00
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.	
5 per cent. bonds	$149,227·80
6 per cent. bonds	9,148·56
Total	$158,376·36
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST	
Loan Relief, act of May 4, 1841	$96,397·00
Interest Certificates unclaimed	4,448·38
Domestic Creditors	44·67
Total	$100,890·05
RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Debt bearing coin interest	$8,075,260·49
Debt bearing interest in U. S. currency	22,900,000·00
Debt on which interest has been stopped	158,376·36
Debt bearing no interest	100,890·05
Total debt October 31, 1870	$31,234,526·90
Amount of debt redeemed and purchased since November 30, 1869	$1,580,014·05

Published in compliance with section 8 of the act approved April 13, 1870.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. W. IRWIN,
State Treasurer.
1t Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819

New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA GRAPES
In Beautiful Clusters,
35 CENTS PER LB. OR 3 LBS. FOR $1·00.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CRAB APPLE CIDER.

A FEW BARRELS OF THE GENUINE ARTICLE FOR SALE AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING,
TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING,
QUILTING, GATHERING, AND
SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING,
EMBROIDERING ON THE
EDGE, AND ITS BEAU-
TIFUL BUTTON-
HOLE AFD EYE-
LET HOLE
WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up
LACE GOODS.
French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made up to order.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD81 ABOVE CHESNUT.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.,
OF NEW DESIGNS.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

Special announcement to the Ladies of Philadelphia and all adjoining cities and States—That we have

The Largest Stock of Kid Gloves

In any one house in Philadelphia or America.
Having taken Stock, October 31, find in the aggregate
3332 Dozen of our popular
"BARTLEY"
AND
"LA BELLE"

Brands (of which we are sole agents for the United States,) including an immense stock of the "Bajou," "Joseph," and "Jouvin."

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND GENTLEMEN'S.
Ladies' Black, White and Colors, in Bartley.
Ladies' Opera Blue, Green, Wine, in Bartley.
Ladies' Black and Colors, Embroidered White Bartley.
Ladies' Fancy Top Embroidered, two-button, Bartley.
Ladies' Fourchette, new and novel, Bartley.

LA BELLE, $1·25.
Best $1 25 Kid Glove in America.
La Belle Black, White, Opera and Colors.
La Belle Black, Opera and Colors, embroidered.
La Belle, two-button, fancy top.
La Belle Children's, fancy top, embroidered.
La Belle is the best $1·25 Glove imported.
Gents' La Belle and Bartley, all colors.
Bajou Black and all colors.
Jouvin Black and all colors.
Joseph, all colors, $1 per pair, just landed.
Children's La Belle Kid Gloves, $1.
CLOTH GLOVES! CLOTH GLOVES!
Largest stock in this market. All the new high colors made, and fit like kid.
Children's Scarlet, Blue, and White Cloth Gloves.
Children's Scarlet, Blue, and White, silk fleeced.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 31 cents up.
Gents' do. do. 44 cents up.
Ladies' Berlin-lined Gloves, 25 cents up.
At the celebrated
GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM
OF
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Full line Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Linen Handkerchiefs, Bow Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, etc. etc. 11 1 tuths5t

LaBelle
Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfrp

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MEKKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURER'S OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels
Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE GUERILLA WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There are certain questions of high importance to society, which are always debated whenever they practically arise, and never settled, for the simple reason that both parties are in the right. Each has irrefragable arguments to offer in favor of his views, and neither can convince the other, or bring an impartial judge to his side, because their lines of reasoning never coincide or meet in some common issue on which judgment can be given. A familiar instance is to be found in the discussion, which every fresh occasion is certain to renew, on the right or wrong of martial law in the popular (not professional) sense of the phrase. Every one knows that martial law, in this country at least, is synonymous with no law at all. Every agent of power who executes its decrees on a citizen is guilty of legal crime and punishable by the regular tribunals. And every one knows, which is more seriously to the purpose, that its arbitrary character, and the inflamed state of feelings under which it is generally administered, lead to great excesses and abuses. All this is undeniably true. And yet it is equally true, on the other hand, that the right to apply it must exist, and will most certainly be resorted to whenever the authorities are convinced that a resort to it is necessary to avoid greater evils. No society, whatever its form of government, will submit to see its peace and its very existence endangered from reluctance to use summary means for its own defense. All that can really be done is, to exercise the utmost caution as to the occasion on which it must be employed and the hands to which its execution is confided. Controversy on the general subject, on bases on which the two parties are not and never can be agreed, is really idle.

Precisely the same impossibility of solution applies to the problem which is now so vehemently, and we must say so vaguely, agitated about the so-called right of irregular resistance to invasion by regular soldiers. Civilians who take up arms for the defense of their invaded country, or of their own hearths and homes, threatened with military occupation, are patriots according to one doctrine, robbers according to another. And the two doctrines will certainly continue to prevail in contradiction to each other, without the possibility of decision between them before the tribunal of public opinion or any other tribunal, so long as the great abuse called war continues. War has its recognized code in civilized countries, and acts done within the limits of that code are sanctioned by it. Outside the limits of that code all is vague. There is neither law nor recognized morality. No one can seriously condemn the "partisan" or "freeshooter" or "guerilla" who is driven into the field either by the sense of personal injury or by love of his country, and takes the life of his uniformed opponent. No one can seriously condemn the military chief who seizes on him and puts him summarily to death. Each acts in obedience to his sense of duty; the one defends his fatherland, the other protects the lives of his soldiers. The only ready award between them is on what we may call (without disrespect) the feminine principle, though commonly adopted in time of need by masculine reasoners also:—I am in the right in this war, you are in the wrong; therefore I may shoot at you from behind a hedge, but you may not retaliate by hanging me.

And no nation was ever so lavish of this kind of reasoning in the mouths of its chieftains as the French, who now have to pay the penalty of many a wanton indulgence in it. The proclamation and despatches of the First Napoleon may be consulted with advantage as a perfect manual of the audacious fallacy which proceeds on the assumption that the speaker is in the right, and therefore that ordinary rules of morality are nullified or reversed as between him and his opponent. In Calabria, the Tyrol, Spain, Russia, his language was always the same; a short shrift, with as little as might be of preliminary inquiry, for the civilian who had slain or resisted a French soldier. There was no affectation of regret, no endeavor to establish the nice doctrine that a man might be a patriot, a hero, or a martyr in the eyes of his own people, and yet must be shot as a victim to the necessary law of self-defense by another people. In those resolute eyes of his they were all "brigands" alike, and their extermination was not only indispensable, but a debt due to justice. And yet, as we all know, when the tables were turned on the great conqueror, the opposite line of doctrine was at once assumed and preached with the same absolute self-confidence. The peasantry of Champagne were urged in 1813 by the most vehement appeals of their Emperor to take up every man his musket, to throw themselves on the rear of the invader, to cut off his stragglers, to annoy him with street-fighting, to remember that every citizen in case of invasion is dispensed from the conventional, professional law of military men, and has to do his best or worst in defense of country and sovereign. Now the orders of Napoleon were really justifiable in both cases. In regular warfare, neither the invaded peasant who shoots the invading soldier not the invading officer who commands the execution of the peasant can be condemned according to any recognized principle. The only thing really noticeable is the cynical daring with which Napoleon pronounced judgment on both sides. The recently-published extracts from the last Emperor's intercepted correspondence raise a painful reminiscence connected with the same question. Maximilian writes to him from Mexico announcing, though with sensitive regret, the measure into which military pressure had driven him—the proclamation of death to all "guerillas," that is, bands of Mexican "patriots." They were killing his French soldiers, and from his point of view he had the right to do it; but the exercise of that right cost him his life, and, in strictness, not unrighteously.

These are commonplace maxims, doubtless—though, from the angry passion which the exploits of franc-tireurs on the one side and the retaliation exercised by German soldiers on the other excite, not only in the nations engaged in the strife, but in neutral observers also, it would seem as if they were very easily forgotten. But there is one particular in which their application is, so to speak, novel, and requires very close watching from those who are clear-minded enough to see through the smoke and tumult of the hour. The two irreconcilable principles the opposition of which we have pointed out arose and have been as yet considered under the hitherto ordinary circumstances of European warfare—a relatively small number of disciplined soldiers engaged against each other on the two sides. In such a case, without pronouncing on abstract moral questions, a fair arbitrator might easily say that it was best with a view to speedy peace—best with a view to humanity—that those who were paid to fight each other should be left to fight it out; and that any violent interference with their proceedings on the part of irregulars, whatever allowance might be made for particular cases, must on the whole be discouraged as contrary to higher interests than those of common patriotism. But it cannot be reasonably denied that modern invasion, as carried on by Germany in the present instance, does require to be looked at and judged from a wider view than that which has hitherto prevailed. The German army, as the admirers of the system boast, is no longer a mere army; it is an armed nation, launched in one fierce impulse against the heart of another nation. Many more than half a million of men, armed and uniformed and coming within the denomination of regular soldiers, occupy not a few fortresses and camps, but a considerable part of the surface of France. And myriads more are on their way thither. The "landwehr," in its conception strictly a defensive army or militia, is converted for the nonce into an invading force, and adds its multitudes to those of the first contingent. Now, under these circumstances, it is natural, at all events for the Frenchman, to say that the ordinary conditions of the problem what license is permitted to civilians against soldiers are a good deal modified. Your army, he may tell the German, is not an army in the old popular sense, but an organized nation; you have the start of me, but you place me under the necessity of rousing up an unorganized nation to meet violence with violence. My franc-tireur is not a brigand and your recruit a soldier because the first is improvised for the occasion and the second has had a couple of years' drill. Neither is, in the old professional sense, a "militaire" a member of a peculiar caste in the nation, fenced round by recognized privileges. Such, we say, might be the not unnatural reasoning of the Frenchman, were Frenchmen addicted to reasoning instead of hysterics. The terrible consequences to civilization of doctrines sanctioning a *guerre a outrance* are plain enough; but what shall we say of the novel organizing of military nations which suggests such doctrines? The truly admirable and unrivalled discipline of the Prussians, the patient spirit of self-denial—for it really seems no less—which in the main controls their armies, may on the other hand justify for the moment on their part a claim that the privileges allowed by international usage to the professional soldier in time of war ought to be extended to their citizen soldiery also. But no one can count on the continuance of such conditions as these. And the only immediate moral to be drawn is this—Let him who disposes of so vast and anomalous a power as the German army of 1870 abridge his employment of it as much as he possibly can. Let him hold the hitherto unheard-of nature of his weapon for an additional reason for being the less exacting as to the terms on which he will sheathe it. Otherwise he provokes another Nemesis besides that which threatens the ordinary conqueror.

The Deaf Mute Murderer Bodine.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.—To the Editor of the New York *Times:*—In your issue of Tuesday, October 11, you give an account, from a Poughkeepsie correspondent, of the murder of a respectable citizen of Ulster county by Levi Bodine, an uneducated deaf mute, and of the proceedings in the case had before Judge Hogeboom, at the late session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Kingston. The question of the moral responsibility of an uneducated person, born deaf and dumb, is one of the subtlest in metaphysics, and in every case in which it comes before the courts is a source of great perplexity. The extremely limited communication possible through any interpreter, however skilled in pantomime, and the utter ignorance of the deaf-mute of the language of the country, united with the absence of all knowledge of either human or divine law, invest the subject with peculiar difficulties, and it is only by ascertaining whether he has learned by any means that certain consequences will follow a given act that he can know the act is wrong. The natural resentments of an uneducated deaf-mute are, therefore, peculiarly dangerous, and it becomes the duty of every one knowing of the existence of such a person, to see that he is sent to an institution where he may be taught his relations to God and man, acquire such a knowledge of signs that he can be communicated with freely through an expert, and such a command of the English language as shall render written, and if he possesses unusually quick perceptions, or some of hearing, even vocal conversation with him possible. Every State in the Union makes public provision for the education of the deaf and dumb, either in an institution of its own, or in one established in a neighboring State, and the State of New York is especially liberal in this respect, providing free admission into this institution of any deaf mute over the age of six and under the age of twenty-five, if his parents are unable to incur the expense of his board and tuition. Important as is the knowledge of these facts to the community, I should not have troubled you with this communication but for the statement of your correspondent that the prisoner charged with the murder of Mr. Hasbrouck would, probably, be sent to this institution. To relieve the anxiety which such an announcement may have occasioned to the numerous friends of the pupils now under instruction here, it seems to me important to state that no individual accused of crime against any person or showing symptoms of insanity can by the regulations of the institution be received as an inmate. In the case of the prisoner, if the judge should see fit to confine him in some prison or reformatory in this vicinity, in the House of Refuge, for instance, I would undertake to charge myself with his education and thus make probable his restoration to the virtuous among the community.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
ISAAC LEWIS PEET, Principal.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AT SEVENTY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT,
10 19 tf PHILADELPHIA

203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

$12,500. $12,500.
MORTGAGES.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A Few Strictly First-class Mortgages
Of above amounts. Properties on ARCH Street, West of Broad. Apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
10 24 12t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26$ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 9 8$

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 8 PHILADELPHIA

IOWA BONDS.
KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,
And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
1 16 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And nterest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 11 1 1m*

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26$

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient ax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
28 PHILADELPHIA

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith Randolph & Co. Phila & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $5·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
{ 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.
"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers' Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 13 12m PHILADELPHIA

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4$

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4$ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTIC, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.
Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guarantied to all points in the South and Southwest.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 28$

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 3

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 15, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on ——, November —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 5 at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 5.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 19, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen-street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11$

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15$ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 6m

A NEW NEEDLE-GUN.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of a recent date says:—

"There was exhibited on 'Change yesterday a steel breech-loading needle-gun, the invention of A. F. Potter, of Oakland, which attracted much attention, and which is well worthy of notice. It is a light field-piece, weighing about 500 pounds, and was manufactured at a foundry in this city. The improvements are secured by three separate patents—one for the scale and manner of varying the range, one for the application of flanges to the steel conical ball, and one for the improvements in loading. This last is the one which, it is claimed, gives to the piece its chief merits. The main difficulty in the successful workings of breech-loading cannon has been found to consist in their expansion by the heat which is necessarily evolved from rapid firing. An ordinary breech-loader cannot be used after it has become heated, for the reason that the breech-pin expands so greatly that it cannot be worked. This difficulty is obviated in this invention by making the breech-pin to consist of two parts, one revolving within the other, and so arranged that the expansion of each neutralizes the effect of the other. The patentee says he has tested its capacity to be worked under extraordinary heat, by firing it rapidly until it was as hot as firing could make it, and then heating it by means of a blow-pipe until it was sissing hot; and that it worked quite as freely when thus heated as at first. The charge consists of a conical steel ball, with three flanges extending from the rear several inches in length. These flanges have a slight twist, similar to the twisted rifle of a cannon; but the ball receives its rotary impulse from the pressure of the air on the flanges after it leaves the gun. The spaces between the flanges, for a length of about two inches back of the ball, are filled with packing, which cleans the bore at every discharge. The powder is built on to the flanges the remainder of the length, completing the cartridge. In loading, the removal of the breech-pin is but the work of an instant. The cartridge is inserted, and the entrance closed by the breech-pin. This is supplied with a band of packing which completely closes the aperture, rendering the escape of gases almost an impossibility. The needle operates similarly to that of all needle-guns, and is so regulated that it can be inserted any length into the powder. In fastening the breech-pin after it is inserted the gunner has only to turn a slight lever, which develops two eccentric keys, throwing them into appropriate grooves in the bore, and holding the parts together like a vice. The ball of the piece on exhibition weighs four pounds. The bore is two inches and a half, and is smooth, so that at short range it can be used as a howitzer for the discharge of canister. It is furnished with a globe sight, which is adapted for a length of 400 yards. The leverage for regulating the range is simple and effective, and has a working range of twenty-six degrees.

Mr. Potter was last winter in Washington with one of his guns, which he subjected to a semi-official examination. The officers who were appointed to test small arms gave this gun a two days' trial, and were highly pleased with it. The fact that it cleaned itself excited particularly favorable comment. The inventor claims that it can be fired rapidly 200 times in succession without needing the sponge. He also claims that the same principles can be applied to a gun of any size. He has been at work developing his ideas nearly ten years. If experience should prove them to possess the merit which he claims for them, they will give material addition to the effectiveness of artillery. The gun will receive a thorough official test at Washington during the coming winter.

A BUFFALO FIGHT.

Mr. William A. Bell, in his recently published book, "New Tracks in North America," gives the following lively description of a buffalo fight:—

Soon after sunrise our train of wagons moved slowly past Fort Hayes. We had gained greatly in strength since our last day's march; the twenty wagons had increased to forty-seven, and the cavalry, which flanked us on the right in the form of a little square, with flag flying gayly in the centre, added immensely to the dignity of our march. The day before I had picked up a very good nag, a chestnut-sorrel mare, nearly thoroughbred, whose master had given up all hopes of getting her safely to Denver. I was trying her paces, and wishing for a gallop over the short, elastic sod, when suddenly I spied four fine buffalo throwing themselves along, and bearing straight down upon us as fast as their awkward legs could carry them. Borrowing an additional revolver, I darted off, and found that a rival in the field, who was pressing them hard in the flank, was the original cause of their flight. Singling out the one to the extreme left, a tough old bull, I made straight for him, Colt in hand, cocked and ready. As soon as he saw a fresh enemy approaching he stopped, surveyed the position for an instant, jerked his huge head to one side, which seemed to swing his body round, and rushed off in the opposite direction. I was soon alongside, watching his every movement.

What curious freaks of nature these North American buffalo are! The small hind-quarters look out of all proportion to the massive strength of the shoulders and chest; smooth, and apparently shaven, like the back of a French poodle, they do not seem to belong to the same animal. The hind legs are small and stand close together; the fore legs thick, short and far apart. Between them the huge head hangs low. It is completely covered with long shaggy hair, matted together, which hides the features, and only allows the tips of the crescent-shaped little horns to appear. Thick hair, for the most part, conceals the hump from sight, but both add immensely to the massive effect of the fore part of the body. The little corkscrew tail ends in a tuft. My antagonist keep lashing his naked flanks, while at moments I could see, by the sideward toss of his head, that he was having a look at me, though his eyes were completely hidden by the hair. My first shot, I presume, passed harmlessly over his back; with my second, from the distance of half a dozen yards, I planted a ball in his side, but too high up to take immediate effect. He threw himself angrily round for an instant, and off swerved the mare; for she evidently knew her friend and his habits well. He did not change, however, but made straight for Little Big Creek, which was swollen to a deep torent by the heavy rains of the previous week. My companion in the chase, who had with his last shot brought down the fat cow he was following, then dashed by and planted a second ball in the brute's carcass. The ball did not, however, lessen his speed. Just before he dashed into the creek, I came up again and gave him his third bullet. The crossing he had chosen was very miry and too full of timber for our horses; so we entered the stream a little higher up. It was very deep and rapid, and we had some difficulty in swimming across. When we caught up to our buffalo again he was a good deal exhausted, and we could plainly see three little streams of blood trickling down his sleek hide. As escape was hopeless, he became very savage. When I hit him again, he turned deliberately round and charged. He did this three times; but each time his gait was slower, and he threw himself along with greater difficulty. At last he pulled up: we also drew in the reins, but kept close enough to see everything distinctly. He shook his shaggy mane two or three times, and lashed his flanks angrily, as he looked around and saw us watching him. He walked a few yards further, and blood poured from his mouth and nostrils, then he laid quietly down and rolled over on his back, with his legs thrown up in the air. We sent a bullet, for precaution, through his heart, and in a few moments our knives were out of their sheaths, and our delighted horses were burying their nostrils in his matted mane.

Home of the Poet Bryant.—Like the historian Prescott, Mr. Bryant has three residences—a town house and two country houses. One of these is in the picturesque village of Roslyn, Rhode Island, and commands a view which in its varied aspect takes in a mingled scene of outspreading land and water. His residence is an ancient mansion, embosomed in trees and vines—a great, ample dwelling-place in the lap of the hills—built by Richard Kirk, in 1781. This place has been the resort of many distinguished men of letters and of men of art—of travellers and of statesmen who have gone thither to pay their respects to the sage, philosopher, and poet. They have always received a cordial welcome, and enjoy the purity of taste and simplicity of manner which preside over the hospitable mansion. Here the venerable host enjoys the society of his chosen friends, and retires for a season from the exacting duties and turmoils of a daily editorial life.

Walking on a sunny October afternoon with the poet over his loved domain, he pointed out a young Spanish chestnut tree laden with nuts, and, springing lithely on a fence despite his seventy-five summers, caught an open burr hanging from one of the lower branches, opened it, and jumping down with the agility of a youth, handed his city guest the contents, consisting of two as large and beautiful chestnuts as we ever saw in Europe. Why this nut is not more generally grown in this country is a mystery which Mr. Bryant could not explain. The Madeira nut and pecan are also successfully cultivated at Cedar Mear. About a quarter of a mile distant from the mansion, the poet pointed out a black walnut which first made its appearance above ground in 1713, and has attained a girth of twenty-five feet and an immense breadth of branches. Every year it strews the ground around its gigantic stems with an abundance of nuts of the finest kind. In one of Bryant's poems this noble black walnut tree—the poet's especial pride—is mentioned. He says:—

"On my cornice linger the ripe black grapes ungathered;
Children fill the groves with the echoes of their glee,
Gathering tawny chestnuts, and shouting when beside them
Drops the heavy fruit of the tall black-walnut tree."

The taste displayed by the poet in the selection and adornment of his residence at Roslyn is more than equalled by the affection and veneration which have prompted him to purchase the old homestead of his family at Cummington, Mass. This is a venerable mansion, situated in the region of the Hampshire Hills and is a spot which nature has surrounded with scenes fit to awaken the early dreams of the poet and to fill his soul with purest inspirations. In the midst of such scenes the young singer received his earliest impressions, and descriptive of them he has embodied some of his most cherished and beautiful home-endearing poetry.

Digestion and Paradise.—Ah! talk of blessings! What a blessing is digestion! To digest! Do you know what it means? It is to have the sun always shining, and the shade always ready for you. It is to be met with smiles, and to be greeted with kisses. It is to hear sweet sounds, to sleep with sweet dreams, to be touched ever by gentle, soft, cool hands. It is to be in Paradise. Adam and Eve were in Paradise. Why? Their digestion was good. Ah! then they took liberties, ate bad fruit—things they could not digest. They what we call ruined their constitutions, destroyed their gastric juices, and then they were expelled from Paradise by an angel with a flaming sword. The angel with the flaming sword, which turned two ways, was indigestion. There came a great indigestion upon the earth because the cooks were bad, and they called it a deluge. Ah! I thank God there is to be no more deluges—all the evil comes from this. "Macbeth" could not sleep. It was the supper, not the murder. His wife talked and walked. It was the supper again. Milton had a bad digestion, because he was always so cross; and your Carlyle must have the worst digestion in the world, because he never says any good of anything. Ah! to digest is to be happy. Believe me, my friends, there is no other way not to be turned out of Paradise by a fiery, two-handed, turning sword.—*Trollope.*

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternooon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......	$3·00
" " " " Long Branch...	2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M, 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. at

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·25 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS;

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 and 9½ down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·10, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., 6¼ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M., 6¼ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¾ A. M. 12½ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
8 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swt

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
Manufactured by John A. Henkels.
On Friday Morning,

November 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 1002 and 1004 Arch street, by catalogue. This stock comprises a full and general assortment of first-class furniture, in oil, varnish, and ebony finish, manufactured by Mr. John A. Henkels expressly for his wareroom sales, and warranted. Sale peremptory, Mr. Henkels about removing to Thirteenth and Chesnut. 10 29 5t

Sale No. 725 N. Twentieth street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE VELVET, VENETIAN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the neat walnut parlor, dining-room, and cottage chamber furniture, large walnut writing desk, fine velvet, Venetian, and other carpets, china, glassware, and cooking utensils. Also, superior Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. 11 2 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT WALNUT AND PLUSH PARLOR SUITS, Handsome Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, Rosewood Piano-fortes, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Spring, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattresses; China Toilet Sets, Silver-plated Ware, Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, Paintings, Engravings, China, Glassware, Etc.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at No 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of well-made furniture for the parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room; also, large and small mirrors; carpets of all kinds; furniture from families, etc.

LARGE MIRROR.—At 1 o'clock, will be sold, one walnut frame glass, with three mirrors.

TO BE SOLD,
On account of whom it may concern.

At 1 o'clock, will be sold, one suit of plush parlor furniture made to order.

Also, 2 reception chairs to match.

Also, 1 large and 1 small table.

Also, 6 leather covered chairs.

PIANO-FORTES.—Also, 5 rosewood and mahogany case piano-fortes.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Also, an invoice of wines and liquors. 11 2 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL SALE OF GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY, Shirts and Drawers, Clothing, Suspenders, Garters, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.
On Friday Morning,

November 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing

Full lines men's, women's, and children's bleached, brown, and mixed hose, half and three-quarter hose, plain and fleeced.

Full lines gents', ladies', and children's cloth, merino, Lisle, silk, Berlin, and cotton gloves.

Full lines merino undershirts and drawers, suspenders, garters, umbrellas, etc.

A stock of ready-made clothing and piece goods. 11 2 2t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,

November 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc. 10 29 5t

Also, 2600 pounds colored carpet warp.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Saturday Morning,

Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc.

ALSO,
2600 pounds colored carpet warp. 11 3 3t

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 800 CARTONS PARIS BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.

Included in our sale MONDAY NEXT, 7th inst., by order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckmyer & Co., importation of Messrs. Soleliac Freres, full line cordededge taffetas, all-boiled colored taffetas, black and colored gros grain, colored and black satin, complete line all-boiled taffetas, and 100 cartons sash ribbons, richest styles of black and colored Scotch plaid and broche, just landed.

Also, black and colored velvets and satins. 11 3 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

November 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 1 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning, 11 2 5t

November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, EMBRACING MANY CELEBRATED PROOFS,
On Thursday Evening,

November 10, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms. 11 2 8t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

FURS, FURS, FURS.

Seventh large trade sale of American and imported furs, etc.
On Friday Morning,

Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.

ROBES, ROBES.

Also, 150 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, buffalo and other robes. 10 29 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FALLING WALLS.

A Frame Building Demolished—A Mother and Child Injured.

About one year ago a large brick building on Willow street, below Twelfth, owned and occupied by Col. Wm. B. Thomas for the manufacture of flour barrels, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Nothing but the walls were left standing, and these have been declared time after time by the residents to be in a dangerous condition. If we are correctly informed, the Building Inspectors were notified, but no action was taken in the premises. The structure was over four stories high, and a very substantial one, considering that the walls apparently remained intact, while nearly every piece of timber was burned out.

Recently Mr. Thomas conceived the idea of rebuilding the factory, and from the progress thus far made by the workmen it is evident that the intention was to rebuild it on the old walls. Yesterday workmen were engaged in putting on new joists, and we are informed by a resident of the neighborhood that in raising a heavy piece of timber within the walls the rope broke, and the timber in its descent jarred the south wall, which has always been looked upon as the most dangerous part of the property. Adjoining the mill on the west was a two and a half story frame structure owned by J. E. & B. Schell, and occupied by Mr. James Farrey, his wife, Margaret, and two children, Annie and Thomas Farrey, aged respectively four and six years.

The west wall overlooked the frame structure. Mr. Farrey had on several occasions left the house, fearing that the wall might tumble down. Especially when a high wind prevailed he and his family usually abandoned the domicile. Yesterday when he was informed that the wall had been weakened by the fall of the timber, he concluded not to sleep in the building over night.

Mr. Farrey is employed as a driver for the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company, having their office on Twelfth street, below Willow. To the office he moved his family, where they slept last night. This morning they returned to their own dwelling and had breakfast, after which Mr. Farrey went to his work. About an hour later the boy was sent to school, and in an hour after that, say 9 o'clock, a portion of the west wall fell over with a crash, carrying a away a portion of the roof of the frame building, and demolishing the entire front, which fell out and almost tumbled into pieces on the sidewalk. At the time of the occurrence Mrs. Farrey must have been standing on the pavement near the door, considering the position in which she was found. The noise occasioned by the fall attracted to the scene a large number of persons, and a rumor soon spread that the entire household had been buried beneath the ruins.

Workmen from the neighboring factories soon appeared in large numbers and a search was at once made for those who were supposed to be in the building. Under some timber, which was in a raised position, was found Mrs. Farrey, and close by was her daughter, to whom she was clinging at the time. The little one was taken out and then the mother was soon after released from her perilous position. The child was found to be only slightly bruised. Mrs. Farrey had a severe cut on the head and she was carried into the residence of Mr. Evans, No. 409 North Twelfth street, in an insensible condition. A physician was here summoned and the wound dressed. The doctor in attendance did not think the lady was dangerously hurt.

The workmen who had rescued the mother and child continued to search for the missing boy, and it was not until some time afterwards that information was received that the lad was in school.

In the rear of the frame structure is a stable, directly under another dangerous part of the west wall, and for fear of a similar accident the horses and carriages have been removed to a place of safety.

Subsequent to the accident a rumor prevailed in the neighborhood that an explosion had occurred, and as a consequence the fire companies for squares around turned out.

The lieutenant of the Eighth district, with a squad of policemen, was early on the scene, and prohibited the crowd from going near either the wall or the frame building, which are likely to fall at any moment.

THE BOGUS CENSUS—ANOTHER ARGUMENT AGAINST IT.—A correspondent takes issue with Marshal Gregory's figures in the following note:—

"There is one way of forming a judgment upon this matter, a very simple and easy way, which perhaps has been overlooked. It is to be found in comparing the 'Directory' of 1860 with that of 1870. The two seem to be built up in the same way; more liberal of names than in former times, when a young man living with his father did not obtain insertion, though he were a voter and taxpayer.

"The 'Directory' of 1860 contains in round numbers 122,000 names, that of 1870 contains 175,000. If the former number corresponds to a total population of 565,000, the latter calls for 810,000.

"Let us suppose that in the last ten years the city has been more largely depleted of its families than in former decades, by their retiring beyond the city lines, while the head of the house comes daily into town to do business, and thus figures in the 'Directory' but not in the census. Certainly the counties of Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks and the Jersey side of the river have not robbed us of more than 30,000 of all ages, so that we ought still to have credit for 780,000.

"In former times I had occasion to compare the sum of *taxables* with the sum of population in our whole State, and found that there was one taxpayer to 4·8 people. At this rate, assuming each name in the 'Directory' to represent a taxable (some of them women), our population would be 840,000. This is another fair way of approaching to the truth.

"While it is a fallacy for any city to build its greatness upon its number of people, we all like to know the very truth of the matter, and Philadelphia will never believe that she holds but 657,000."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A Republican caucus nomination by Councils is equivalent to an election; therefore Mr. Henry Huhn, who was nominated yesterday by a majority of three votes, will be the presiding officer of Common Council next year. Mr. Huhn is a member of the lower branch of Councils from the Fifteenth ward. He is at present engaged in the coal business, and is one of the largest miners and shippers in the city. He is only 38 years of age. He was born in the Seventh ward, and is a graduate of the High School. He studied law in the office of Hon. James Ryan, and although engaged in mercantile pursuits his legal training has not been forgotten. Mr. Huhn was elected to Common Council in 1868, and re-elected only recently. He is a ready debater, and one of the best parliamentarians in the city.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—The window of the shoe store of J. & W. Wilson, No. 768 South Nineteenth street, was broken into at 5 o'clock this morning and robbed of a pair of shoes. At the time of the occurrence Policeman Hunter saw a man at the place. Hearing the noise occasioned by the crash of the glass, the policeman started on a run, and the fellow also took to his heels. A sharp chase ensued, but the policeman proved the fleeter of foot. As he was taking hold of the thief the latter drew a blackjack, which was taken from him after some difficulty. On being taken to the station he gave the name of John Dougherty. On him was found the pair of shoes stolen. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

LARCENY OF TOOLS.—Yesterday William A. Boyer, a carpenter, entrusted a chest of tools into the custody of John Murray, who was to take them to the New York depot. Boyer arrived there, but did not find the tools. He then instituted a search, which resulted in the capture of Murray, who refused to state what he had done with the chest and its contents. Murray was taken before Alderman Dougherty, and held to answer the charge of larceny.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Mary Ann Kent yesterday appeared at the Fourth District Station, and complained that she had been badly used by one Charles Malone. A policeman was detached, and Charles was taken into custody. At the hearing this morning this morning Mary deposed that Charles assaulted her at Sixth and St. Mary streets with a stove plate. He was then sent below in default of $800 bail to answer.

PUBLIC BEQUEST.—The will of James P. Clay, colored, recently deceased, was admitted to probate this morning in the Register of Wills office. In it he makes a bequest of a section of ground in Lebanon Cemetery to the Trustees of the First African Presbyterian Congregation of this city, for the use of its poor members.

WIFE BEATER.—Adam Neil lives at No. 606 Carpenter street. Last evening he came home and had a squabble with his wife. She in turn appeared before Alderman Carpenter and preferred a charge of assault and battery against him, on which he was held for trial.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Last evening an unknown German was struck at Tenth and Diamond streets by a train of cars on the Germantown Steam Railroad. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where he died this morning.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning a frame shed in the rear of No. 1824 Manor street, Nineteenth ward, was damaged by fire to the extent of $50. The place was occupied by Augustus Myers as a storehouse for rags.

CASUALTY.—George Earl, aged 30 years, residing at Huntington street and Plank road, was kicked last evening by a horse and had a leg broken. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police of the Twelfth district last night arrested nine men, who were held this morning for corner lounging.

GROCERY STORE ROBBED.—The grocery store No. 1614 South Nineteenth street was entered last night by means of the front door, and robbed of $5, which was taken from the till.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mohrman Murder—Trial of John Hanlon—The Confession—Fourth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

After the close of our report last evening the Commonwealth examined some five or six witnesses, who described the finding of the body of the child Mary Mohrman on the morning of Tuesday, September 8, 1868, lying in a small pond in a lot at Sixth street and Susquehanna avenue. Mrs. Emory was crossing the lot at 5 o'clock in the morning to her work, discovered the body, and called a number of the neighbors. The body was cleansed of mud and blood, wrapped in a blanket, and taken in a wagon to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house.

The court-room was not so crowded this morning, and after the jurors not empanelled in this case were discharged, the investigation was resumed.

George Quaster sworn—In the month of September, 1868, I lived in Rees street, above Susquehanna avenue; there was a vacant lot opposite to my house at that time; I remember the finding of the body of Mary Mohrman; I crossed the lot that morning about a quarter of 4 o'clock; I passed within two yards of the pond; the body of the child was not lying there at that hour; I did not hear of the finding of the body until dinner-time that day.

Michael Dunn, the prisoner to whom Hanlon was said to have confessed, was called to the stand.

Mr. Hagert addressed the Court, saying: "Your honors will please take upon your notes that I now deliver to the witness a pardon under the great seal of the Commonwealth for offenses of which he was convicted upon bills Nos. 44 and 261, August sessions, 1868."

The pardon was then read by the witness and then by the Court.

Mr. O'Neill, of counsel for the defense, having inspected the pardon and the records of the Court, objected to the swearing of the offered witness. He said the man appeared upon the stand infamous under the conviction of felony, and the Commonwealth proposed to remove that obstacle by producing a pardon; in the records of the Court the person described in the indictment on which this pardon was issued is named Michael Dunn, alias Edwards; whereas the person pardoned was described in the pardon simply as Michael Dunn, and there was nothing to show that the person pardoned and the person indicted were the same.

Mr. Hagert said the objection came in advance of the proper point; he now called Michael Dunn as a witness, and before his examination could be excluded he must be shown to be disqualified.

The Court said that when the witness was produced it would lie upon the objecting party to prove his disqualification.

The witness being called, the defense made the formal objection that he was disqualified by reason of a conviction of felony, and proceeded to proof on the point.

Mr. Perkins, one of the keepers of the County Prison, sworn—I know Michael Dunn, the man here; he is a prisoner; has been in prison since August 15, 1868; I have the commitment under which he was sent to prison. (Commitment produced.)

Joseph Galton sworn—I am deputy clerk of this court; I hold the record of this court in my hand; these are my docket entries; I do not remember Michael Dunn. (Mr. Galton read the record, which set forth that Dunn, alias Edwards, was indicted with Ellen Dunn and Mary Thompson for larceny, in August, 1868, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment; and then again the same month he was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to an additional year's imprisonment. These records are each dated August 15, 1868.

Thomas Ashton sworn—I am clerk of this court; in August, 1868, I was an officer of the court; I was present at the trials had upon these indictments; I identify this man as the Michael Dunn then tried and convicted.

Michael Dunn—I have received a pardon for the offenses of which I was convicted in august, 1858; I accept it. (The pardon was offered in evidence and read by Mr. Hagert, in rebuttal of the proof of infamy.)

The witness was then regularly offered.

Counsel for the defense objected to his examination, on the ground that the pardon did not describe the man with an *alias*, whereas the record of his sentence to an imprisonment of two years so described him; and, secondly, because he was convicted of two offenses and pardoned for only one.

Judge Ludlow said—It appearing to the Court by evidence that Michael Dunn is the identical person who is held in custody by virtue of the commitment of August 15, 1868, and that the same person has received the pardon of the Governor for both offenses, we overrule the objection, and direct the witness to be sworn.

Michael Dunn was then sworn.

At the instance of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Hagart stated his offer.

Dunn then said—Since August, 1818, I have lived in the County Prison; I know the defendant Hanlon; I have known him since December 29th, 1869; I have known him since then; on that day he came into my cell; it was on Wednesday; I made his acquaintance in my cell; he occupied the cell with me, working with me in the daytime from 7½ o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, having to make shoes; he continued to work in the cell with me up to March 1, 1870; during the time he was in my cell I had conversations with him frequently.

Question by Mr. Hagert—In any of these conversations you had with the prisoner did he make any statement to you with reference to the killing of Mary Mohrman? Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Before he made these statements to you, or any of them, did you use any threat or make any promise to induce him to make such statements? A. No, sir.

Cross-examined—Before I was convicted I did not know John Hanlon; I knew nothing of him before I was sentenced to prison; never heard of him till he came into my cell; I never knew of Mary Mohrman's death until he told me; before I was sentenced to prison I never staid in the city more than a week at a time, and then I lived in Front street; I never came to the city more than five times in my life; I resided here but five times, and was convicted of two larcenies; I lived when here at No. 233 South Front street; I do not mean that I lived on the water or wharf; I lived at No. 233 three times out of five; those three times were the beginning of 1867, the end of 1867, and the beginning of 1868.

Mr. Hagert objected to this cross-examination, because this evidence was directed to the Court in order to lay the ground for the admission of this man's testimony, and confined simply to the point of what occurred in prison; and the man's previous history was not involved or of importance now, though hereafter it might be pertinent.

Counsel for the prisoner answered that as this did address itself to the Court, he thought the judicial discretion should be exerted, nay, strained, in favor of the life of the citizen, and where the witness is a thief and a felon, the last man on earth to be trusted with anything, the Court should allow the broadest liberty in ascertaining his fitness to testify.

Mr. Hagert replied that this was not now a question of the credibility of the witness, but simply whether he used any improper influences upon the accused to induce him to make his statements. At another stage of the proceedings the question of credibility would arise, and then the defense could elicit all the information concerning the man that they were now asking him.

Judge Ludlow—The question that now presents itself is only as to the preliminary examination of the witness, and while, strictly speaking, these questions may be irrelevant, yet in a case so grave and of such magnitude, we are disposed to deal liberally and allow the prisoner every advantage that is consonant with justice and the law of the land, and we permit these questions to be asked, relying upon counsel not to extend them beyond a certain limit.

The witness resumed—Before I came here I lived in New York, in Sing Sing Prison; I was convicted of store robbery, in the day time, and was not pardoned.

Counsel for the prisoner moved the court now to note an objection to the examination of the witness, because, by this last answer, he was made infamous by a conviction in New York, of which there was no pardon.

The Court said it would be improper to sustain the objection at this stage of the proceeding, because the Commonwealth had a right to cross-examine the witness, and to act intelligently, the Court should be further informed as to the facts of the conviction; for the present, therefore, the objection was overruled, reserving a final decision upon it hereafter, and allowing counsel for the prisoner to resume the examination.

Dunn resumed—I was in New York thirty days before I was sent to Sing Sing; while in New York I supported myself by stealing; I came here to steal and did steal; before I came to New York I was in Liverpool; I was sent to Australia as a convict by the English Government; when I returned to England I got five years again for stealing rings out of a jewelry store; I served only four years; got one year's mitigation for good conduct. When John Hanlon was brought into my cell I did not know he was coming; he was brought there by the keeper, Daniels; while Hanlon was working with me nobody else was there; the Monday before he was brought to my cell, Mr. Smith and Mr. Tryon came to see me; I was told they were detectives; Mr. Smith shook hands with me, and said, "How are you, Mike?" I had never seen him before; he said, "Mike, what would you think of a man who would commit a rape upon a little girl and then murder her?" He then looked at my shoes and said, "You make good shoes; how would you like to take a partner?" I said I would like it; Mr. Tryon said the body was found on a dunghill; that was all that was said to me; no one was to see me about this matter before that; nobody told me that Hanlon was to be brought to me; I had been told about four months before that I would have a partner; Hanlon was a perfect stranger; I had never seen him before; I did not tell him of the interview I had had with Tryon; I told him nothing of it.

The detectives came to see me about the woman's clothes; they said they would find out where the trunk was when we were arrested; that woman was not my wife; she took my name at my suggestion, for I pleaded guilty and wanted to get her off; my lawful wife is in Sing Sing for five years; I want to tell the truth; I never was told that if I was examined I should tell this whole thing about myself; I was hard at work in my cell this morning when they sent for me, and I did not know that I was to be examined; the detectives, when I told them this, said I might be wanted, but did not say certainly that; Smith, Tryon, and Taggart were the detectives who came to see me; when Smith asked me what I thought of a man who would ravish a girl and murder her, I said he ought to be hung; then he next asked me if I would like to have a partner; I told him my head keeper had promised me one some time before; he did not say I should have for a partner the man who was accused of having ravished a girl and then murdered her; I have told all they said to me about it; Sunday week, after Hanlon came into my cell, I was taken down stairs to the officer to see Mr. Smith; Hanlon was in my cell on Sunday; I had previously to this told that I wanted to see Mr. Smith because he had begun to make statements about the murder; Mr. Fleming unlocked the door and told me I was wanted down stairs; before that, I did not know I was going down; I told my keeper to tell Mr. Perkins that I wanted to see Mr. Smith; I had never seen Mr. Smith but once before in all my life, and never but the once did we talk about this subject; when Mr. Smith made the remark about the girl and the statements were made to me, I thought it was my duty to send for Mr. Smith.

Here the court took a recess.

SUICIDE OF A FALSE JUDGE.

An Imperialist Commits Self-Murder.

Judge Delesvaux, once the terror of Parisian journalists, and who for his never-failing ingenuity in framing reasons for a conviction in every press case brought before him, was promoted in the latter days of the empire from the Tribunal of Correctional Police to the presidency of a Civil Chamber, has committed suicide. The news, says a Tours correspondent of the *Daily News* of London, is brought from Paris by balloon, and long details are given in the *Peuple Souverain*. Before destroying himself, he sat up all night writing. At 3 o'clock in the morning his valet, who had lived with him for twenty-four years, seeing a light in his bedroom, opened the door, and took the liberty of recommending his master to go to bed. The judge said "Presently," and dismissed the servant in a peremptory tone which he was not in the habit of using towards him. The man was shocked to see how deadly pale the judge looked, and this was the more remarkable because he had a red, scorbutic face.

At six o'clock, having remained at his desk all the time, M. Delesvaux rang for his servant, gave him a packet of letters, which he said he was to deliver to their address, and told him to let nobody disturb him. A few minutes later a report of a shot was heard, and M. Delesvaux was found with his head bathed in blood, and quite dead. Some of the letters will probably reveal the motives for the act. Judge Delesvaux, who was raised to the bench for the zeal which he displayed as a Commissary of Police at the *coup d'etat*, was a lonely man, and scarcely ever went into society. He lived somewhere in the quarter of the Madeline, and I have frequently met him in the evening walking on the Boulevard, or in the Passage de l'Opera, flourishing a thick cane and smoking a cigar, and always by himself. He was fond of taking a glass of beer in an English or German tavern, and did not mind the *monstror digito prœtereuntium*, which in his case was never complimentary.

WANTED, MONEY.—TO BORROW $100,000, secured by bond and mortgage. Address,
Room No. 119,
11 3 2t* Continental Hotel.

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SUPERIOR MAHOGANY AND OTHER FURNITURE: BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 7th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior mahogany and other household furniture. 11 3 2t

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED
WRITING-DESKS,
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POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES,
Of new and handsome design.
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Card Engraver and Stationer,
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The famous Irish Comedian, Vocalist, and Burlesque Representative, will make
HIS FIRST REAPPEARANCE
in this city after
FOUR YEARS' ABSENCE
in England, France, Germany, California, and Australia,
ON MONDAY NEXT, November 7,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, POSITIVELY.
Particulars on Sunday. 11 3 3t

CARRIAGES, ETC.

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WM. D. ROGERS,
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Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
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THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The English Mission.

Is Colonel Forney the Man?

Raid on Whisky Distilleries.

Marines Called Out in New York.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Tax.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Among the prominent cases on the docket of the Supreme Court which will come up at an early day for a hearing are three involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax, confiscation acts, and Civil Rights bill. These are appealed from by the Southern States, and their decision will be looked for with much interest.

The English Mission and Colonel Forney.

Senator Morton and Colonel Forney had long interviews with the President this morning, and the quidnuncs have it that Forney is to be appointed Minister to England. It is understood that Mr. Forney was summoned from Philadelphia yesterday by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Secretary Delano

left here this morning for Petersburg, Va., where he will make a speech to-night in support of the Republican ticket of that district.

Secretary Robeson

returned here this morning from Norfolk. He had left the platform when the riot occurred in that city on Tuesday night last.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coupon Bonds from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamship Scotia, which arrived this morning, is supposed to have brought back two million coupon bonds of 1866 for collection.

Fraudulent Registration.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, before Judges Woodruff and Blatchford, judgment was rendered in the case of Terrence Quinn, charged with fraudulent registration, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Bids for Bonds.

Twenty-eight proposals for United States bonds were received to-day, amounting to $5,662,850. The highest bid was 108·90 and the lowest 107·46. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 107·46 to 107·84.

The Illicit Distillers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The raid on the illicit whisky stills in the Fifth ward of Brooklyn has continued to-day. Along Hudson avenue, from Sands street to the river, a strong force of marines were stationed with fixed bayonets, and kept off the crowd, which threatened to interfere with the revenue officers. A dozen cart loads of valuable material were taken to the Navy Yard, and the illicit whisky emptied into the street. There has been no disturbance yet.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 16⅝c.; Orleans, 17⅛c. Flour quiet and heavy; sales 9000 barrels State at $5·05@6·10; Ohio at $5·65@6·45; Western at $5@6·55; Southern at $5·80@8·75. Wheat dull, and market favors buyers; sales 61,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·25@1·25½ for new; red Western at $1·30@1·33; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn firm and stock scarce; sales of 28,000 bushels old mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats steady; sales 23,000 bushels Ohio at 56@57c.; Western at 54@55c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard dull; steam, 14@15⅛c.; kettle, 16c. Whisky steady at 88½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108⅜; do. 1864, do. 107⅝; do. 1865, do. 107⅝; do. 1865, new, 110; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91⅝; Canton, 66⅝; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅝; Erie, 23⅞; Reading, 101⅝; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120⅝; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 39⅝.

FROM THE STATE.

Fatal Result of a Railway Accident.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 3.—Joseph Morrison, late proprietor of the Morrison House of this place, died last night about 9 o'clock, from injuries received on the railroad on Monday evening last.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 3—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@93 for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Breadstuffs dull. Bacon, 51s. for Cumberland cut. Turpentine easier at 30s.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$600 Leh Gold L... 89½	100 sh Read R..b10.50·69
$1000 do......... 89	100 do.....s10. 50⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 94½	100 do.....b30. 50⅝
$1000 do..in 100s. 94	100 do.b5wn&i. 50⅜
$1000 Cam & 6s '83.. 91¾	100 do.Tues&i. 50⅜
200 sh O C & A R.b20 45½	100 do......s5. 50⅜
300 sh Leh Nav..b5. 32¼	200 do ...ls.2d. 50⅜
100 do.. ..b30. 32¾	16 sh Leh Val..ls. 58¾
100 do.....b30. 32¼	2 do........... 58¾
SECOND BOARD.	
$300 City 6s, prior to '62..c.103	100 sh Read R..b30.50·56
$10000 Am Gold.....110⅜	1600 do.....15d. 50⅜
14 sh Minehill...... 52	300 do...... ls. 50⅜
25 sh Leh V....ls. 58¾	100 do......2d. 50⅜
30 do.......... 58¾	2 sh Penna ..c&p. 58½
50 sh McClintock.. ⅝	100 sh Leh Nav St.c 32

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FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Details of Bazaine's Surrender.

The Capture of Dijon.

King William to His Soldiers

A Royal Congratulation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Bazaine's Surrender.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.—The *Independance Belge* says:—"We daily receive visits from escaped officers of Bazaine's army Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of their commander." The municipal officers of Metz have issued an address to the inhabitants exhorting them to patience under the misfortunes for which they are not responsible. The country and history will exonerate the people of Metz from any share in the ignominy of her surrender."

The Supplementary Agreements to the Capitulation.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Evening journals print a supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz by the civil officials to remove or remain at their option undisturbed in property. None of the inhabitants, either in civil or military capacity, to be interfered with or held responsible for any previous acts, or for political opinions. The sick and wounded to have every care. Families of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France not to be molested in any of their rights. Public property, with archives, moneys, and papers, to have protection. The mode of disposing of wounded prisoners is also prescribed. The charge is reiterated by the Prussians that Colonel Waldersee, of the Queen's Guards, was betrayed and murdered near Bourget by means of a flag of truce treacherously displayed by the French.

The Capture of Dijon.

The Prussian forces which operated against Dijon met with obstinate resistance before the town on the 30th. The soldiers of Baden captured the heights on which the French forces were posted, when the latter retreated, and on the next day the authorities surrendered.

There is nothing of interest in military reports from before Paris.

It is alleged that Russia is apprehensive of the revival of Polish nationality under Prussian protection.

German official papers recall the fact that France refused an armistice to Austria in 1859, until the latter had accepted preliminaries of peace, and that the First Napoleon always refused to grant peace without territorial indemnity.

The Swiss troops have been withdrawn from the French frontier.

Order from King William.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The following royal order of the day is published this morning:—"Soldiers of the Confederate armies: When, three months since we took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That this conference has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbruck, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, and Strasburg, each a victory for our armies. To you belong the merit and the glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. With Metz the last army of the enemy is destroyed.

"I take this opportunity to thank youall, from general to soldiers. Whatever future I look forward to, it is calmly, because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail.

"WILLIAM."

The Wreck of the Cambria.

GLASGOW, Nov. 3.—The wreck of the steamer Cambria lies in the course of vessels following the Irish coast through the North Channel and is pronounced a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

Ship News.

MOVILLE, Nov. 3.—The steamships Britannia and India, from New York for Glasgow, were signalled off here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—The steamship France, from New York for Liverpool, touched here to-day and proceeded.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire in Frankfort, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Private despatches from Frankfort, Kentucky, state that a most disastrous conflagration occurred there this morning. It began in Noel & Bacon's livery stable, corner of Ann and Broadway, and swept the Broadway side of the block, between Ann and Lewis streets, and reached half way up to St. Clair street. Christ Church, adjoining the livery stable on Ann street, is not named among the losses.

The whole loss is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. Among the losers are Noel & Bacon, livery stable; a society of Odd Fellows; Newman & Bro., dry goods; Kinman, grocery; W. Kavanagh, grocery; Newman, saloon; Reading & Greenup, confectionery and dry goods. The Ætna Insurance Company has $16,000 risk in the burned district, and the Phœnix $4000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Consuls' Accounts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Comptroller Taylor has sent a circular to each Consul-General, Consul, Vice Consul, commercial agent, and others, directing them, in accordance with the recent law, to render, in addition to their own quarterly accounts, the return for each agency in the consular districts, showing the amount of fees collected and the actual expenses incurred by such consular agents; also a full list of agencies in each district and the names of the agents in charge.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Bridge Case.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—The mass meeting on the question of enjoining further work on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge has been postponed till to-morrow night, on account of the non-arrival of gentlemen from abroad expected to deliver addresses.

Horrible Death.

Mrs. Taylor, living on Taylor street, was found dead this morning in a privy vault.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

An Armistice!

Peace for 25 Days!

The Elections to be Held.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

An Armistice Asked.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by M. Thiers, and accepted to-day by Count Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of twenty-five days, to allow general elections to be held throughout France. The armistice to be based on the military status in and existing on the day of signature.

FROM THE WEST.

Chicago and Canadian Reciprocity.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—At a meeting of the Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade last evening, resolutions in favor of reciprocity with Canada, the opening of the St. Lawrence, the enlargement and improvement of this route to the ocean, etc., were unanimously rejected, and they were referred back to the Board of Directors, with the recommendation that the board take no action thereon.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Cotton less firm; middling, 16⅛c. Flour in improved demand; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·25; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat—Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·25@1·60; common to fair, $1·05@1·23; Western, $1·25@1·30. Corn strong and higher; white, 65@70c. for new and 65@70c. for old; yellow, 75@80c. for new and 80@82c. for old. Oats firmer 46@50c. Rye dull at 60@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky held firmly at 89c.

THE GERMANS IN STRASBURG.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"Before quitting Strasburg I made a visit to the cemetery of the Jardin Botanique. Interments are still going on, and a considerable space in the central plots has been tenanted since I was here a week ago. French coffins were lying piled up and exposed in the great side trench. I read some new inscriptions on the wooden crosses; one was to the memory of the Baden grenadier Aloys Klein, killed by a bayonet wound from a drunken French soldier during the entrance march into the town; his murderer lies in the same grave. Another was over a patrol fired upon at midnight of the same day; two perpetrators were seized, and as neither would incriminate the other, both were shot. This gloomy spot will be the most abiding record of the horrors of the Strasburg siege. Its citadel, at this moment so crushed by the German artillery, will rise to new life, but painful memories will haunt this scene for centuries to come.

"For weeks to come there will be abundance of work in the enormous reparations required. Heaps of ruins brought out and piled before the doors reveal an extent of havoc which would be unsuspected from an external survey; one sees only a small hole in the roof through which the bomb had made its way, and then, like the genii of the 'Arabian Nights,' has burst from its imprisoning vessel a gigantic and infuriated demon.

"Notices are posted in all directions of the temporary instalment of the magazines of shopkeepers dislodged from the ruined quarter of the city. There are fresh proclamations on the walls from the Prefects—Counts Luxburg and Bismarck-Bohlen—announcing help and repair of damages, but a change has come over these. No longer, as has been the usage while Strasburg remained French, does a parallel French and German version appear on the placards. It is German only now. One sees various indications that the French language is to be hustled out of sight as soon as possible. The new official weekly organ of the general government of Alsace, of which eight numbers have appeared, is printed exclusively in German. None of the journals of the Fatherland will acknowledge the French names of the streets painted up at the corners. In the reports of their correspondents the Porte de Pierre is the Stein Thor, the Rue des Nuees Bleues becomes the Blau Wolken strasse.

"The editors of the Strasburg papers have announced the abdication of their functions, which do not seem to have been overpowerfully arduous. Sunday's storm of wind and rain has blown into forlorn tatters the two large German flags which proudly waved from the cathedral summit, to which the colony of rooks have now returned; they fly round and round, in and out the spire, cawing in curious wonder. The wreck of the railway station is being cleared away, but has been so shattered that some days yet will be required before it can be opened. One is surprised that no photographers are at work to perpetuate the scenes of the bombardment; their sale would be enormous; but there has been an exclusive concession of the privilege to one person. It is probable the rough and ragged edges of the scene will be smoothed away before the artists are ready, as gangs of laborers are hard at work clearing away the chief unsightliness. Little crowds gather silently at the street corners as each new placard is put up, and the disappearance of the French language upon them is avenged by the pencilling of '*Vive la France*' at their foot. One sees no signs of disaffection, one hears none uttered; nevertheless, I have been several times told by these unmistakable Germans, 'We are Deutsch by race and language, but *France par cœur*.'

"As the Grand Duke of Baden was examining the injuries of the siege, an Alsace woman asked him if he had got money enough to pay for all the damage he had done. He denied, while laughing at the bluntness of the question, whereupon she added, 'Then you had better not come into Alsace.' The breaches in the houses heighten the picturesque aspect of buildings, many of them already sufficiently striking. There is a clump at the foot of the bridge leading from the Porte d'Austerlitz into the heart of the city. They have often been painted by artists, and wear the look of a group of staggering belated roysterers trolling out 'We won't go home till morning.' One is in doubt to say whether they are most engaged in propping each other up or pushing each other down. Their lofty, straggling, many-windowed roofs and gables have been knocked about by cannon balls until they have got to wear quite a human aspect of puzzled, helpless perplexity."

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Pugh will introduce to the Philadelphia public Miss Isabella Glyn, who will read Shakespeare's tragedy of *Macbeth*. Miss Glyn has for many years been at the head of the English tragic school of acting, and it is a sufficient indication of her merits to say that she is the only actress who has of late years achieved success in such characters as "Cleopatra" and the "Duchess of Malfi." As a reader Miss Glyn is the only rival of Mrs. Kemble, and in her rendition of *Macbeth* this evening, a great intellectual and artistic treat may be expected.